



16855. 4E(2)

O. J. 1/1



The Marquis of Stafford.

44830/c

A
POETICAL INTRODUCTION
TO THE
STUDY OF BOTANY.

BY
FRANCES ARABELLA ROWDEN.

The spleen is seldom felt where Flora reigns.
COWPER'S TASK.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY T. BENSLEY, BOLT COURT, FLEET STREET.
SOLD AT WHITE'S, FLEET STREET; AND HOOKHAM'S,
OLD BOND STREET.

1801.

16855

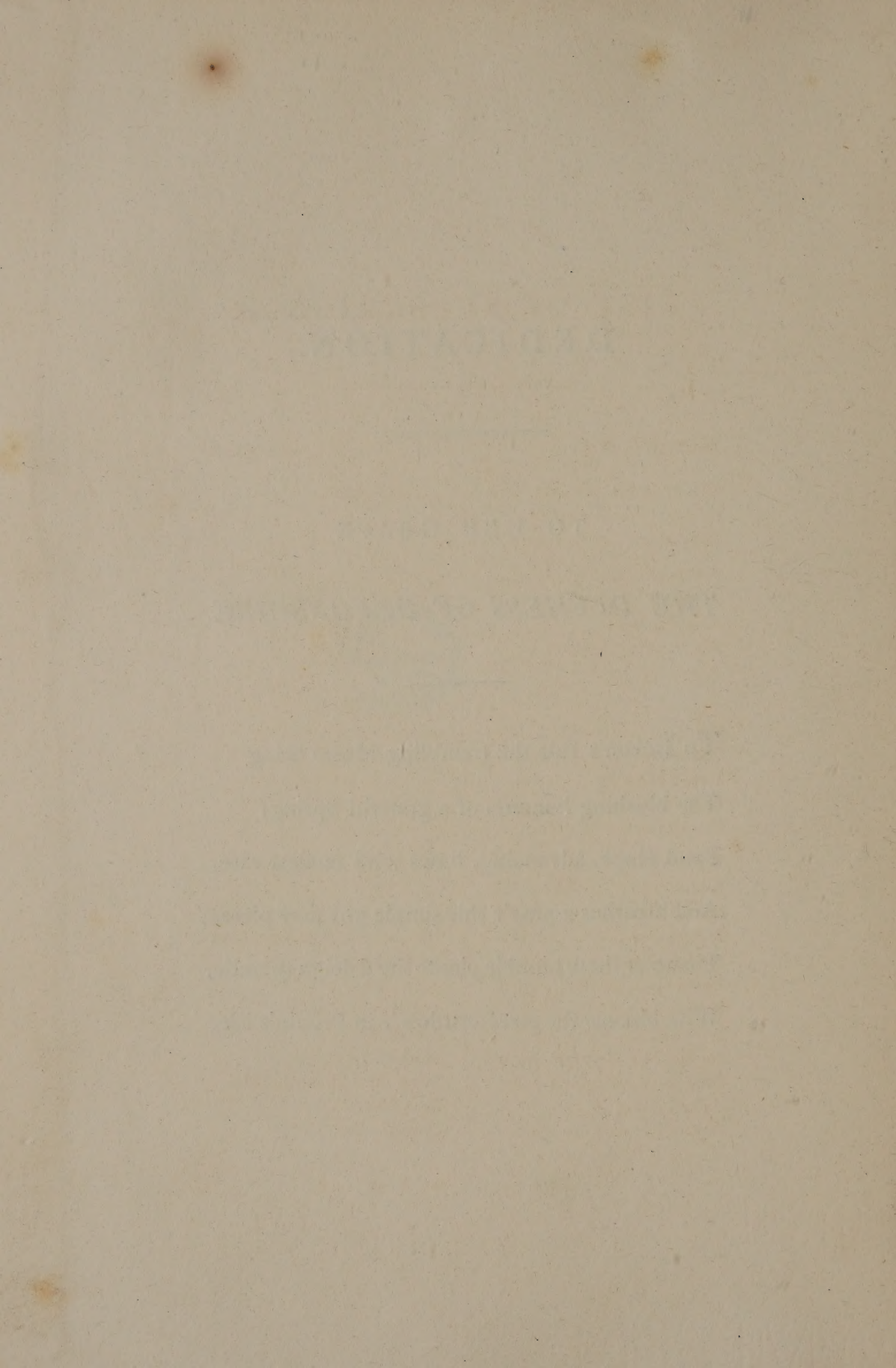


DEDICATION.

TO HER GRACE

THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.

To Devon's Fair the trembling Muses bring
The blushing honours of a grateful Spring;
Fond Hope, advancing, bows with modest ease,
And breathes a pray'r this simple gift may please;
That o'er these humble plants she'd deign to smile,
Who blooms the sweetest flow'r in Britain's isle.



LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE of WALES, six large copies

The Right Honourable Lady Amherst, large copy

Sir John Aubrey, four large copies

Lady Aubrey, four large copies

Acton Mrs. Kew, two copies

Addison R. Esq.

Ambrose Mrs.

Ancram Miss, Parkhouse

Armstrong Rev. Mr.

Ayrton T. Esq.

Ayrton E. W. Esq.

Ayrton F. Esq.

Ayrton Mrs.

Ayrton Miss.

The Right Honourable Earl of Besborough, large copy

The Right Honourable Countess of Besborough, large copy

Lady Mary Blair, large copy

Lady Lucy Barry

The Honourable Mrs. Barrington

Bacon Miss

Banbury Miss C. large copy

Barclay Cornet

Bartholomew Mrs.

Bartholomew Mrs. William

Beardsworth Miss

Benbow John, Esq. Lincoln's Inn

Bentham Miss, Cambridge

Benwell Mrs. Battersea, Surry

Black Mrs. Ann, Grove, Epping, Essex

Blayney Th. Esq. Evesham

Bolton Miss, Park House

Boom Miss

Bouchier Rev. M. large copy

Bowyer Mrs. Sydenham, Kent

Bowles Mrs.

Brenan Mrs.

Brooks Mrs. Henley

Brooke Mr.

Brooke Miss

Brown Mrs. Bromley, Kent

Byles Miss

Byrne — Esq.

SUBSCRIBERS.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Carlisle, twelve large copies
 The Right Honourable Lady Almeria Carpenter, large copy
 The Right Honourable Lady Harriet Cavendish, large copy
 Le Marquis de Chabannes, large copy

Calonne Mr. De, 3 large copies Campbell Mr. Carpenter Mr. Carr Miss T. Carter Tho. Esq. Upper Brook- street, large copy Carter Miss, ditto, large copy Cator J. Esq. Chancellor Miss, Winterbourne Chavenac Mr. J. Hanover-street Child Mrs. Church Miss, Reading Clark Miss Cloase J. Esq. Henley Cock Mrs. Bush lane, Cannon- street Cocker G. Esq. Charlotte street	Cookes Miss, Cheltenham, three copies Coombes Mrs. Henley, large copy Cooper T. Esq. ditto Cooper Mrs. Coq Miss Le Corbet Miss, Tetbury Cotton J. Esq. large copy Cotton Mrs. ditto Cotton Miss, ditto Crang Mr. Jas. Dunfer, Somerset Crawford — Esq. large copy Crosse Rev. Ed. Powlit, near Bridgewater Cruikshank Mr. Edmonsea, Essex
---	--

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, ten large copies
 Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire, large copy
 The Right Honourable Viscount Duncannon, large copy

Davers Rev. R. large copy Davis Miss M. Cirencester Deane Matt. Esq. 19, Carey- street, Lincoln's-Inn	Dundass D. Esq. Richmond, Surry Dupin Alex. Esq. Duppa Mr. Broad-street Dutens Rev. Mr. large copy
---	--

The Right Honourable Earl of Egremont, large copy Edwards Miss, Blackman-street, large copy Ellis Miss S. Henley	Everingham Mr. 75, Oxford-st. Eyre Mrs. Harley-street Eyre Mrs. G. Hitcham, Suffolk
--	--

SUBSCRIBERS.

The Right Honourable Countess of Fingal, large copy

The Right Honourable Lady Elizabeth Fane, ditto

Fane Francis, Esq. M. P. large
copy

Fane Mrs. ditto

Faulkner, Esq. ditto

Fisher Mrs. two copies

Fisher Mr. John, Henley

Fitzgerald William Tho. Esq.
19, Upper Seymour-street

Forster Miss, Park House

Forsyth Mr. Wm. Fenchurch-
lane

Foulkes Cha. Esq. Cirencester

A Friend

A Friend

Fry Mr. Wm. Mildreds-court,
Poultry

Fuller Wm. Esq.

Gee Mrs. Beddington Park

A Gentleman

Gitton Tho. Esq. Bridgenorth

Gledstones G. Esq.

Godmond Rev. S. T. Bright-
well, Oxon

Godmond Mr. Sol. Crescent-
Place, Blackfriars

Godmond Miss

Goodenough Mrs.

Gould V. Esq. large copy

Gourbillon Charles Esq.

Gray Mr. R. Richmond, Surrey

Grote J. Esq. Badgmore, large
copy

Green Mrs. Bowlney

Griffin Mr. Stuart-street

Gumbleton Miss

Gumbleton Miss, jun.

Gunning Miss

Gwillim J. Esq. Hereford

The Right Honourable Marquis of Hartington, large copy

The Right Honourable Marquis of Hereford, ditto

Lord Holland, ditto

Lady Holland, ditto

Harding Tho. Esq. Cirencester

Hardwick Tho. Esq.

Harness Dr. large copy

Harper Dr.

Hator Mrs.

Haviland Miss, Winstone

Haviland Miss A. Winstone

Heathcote Mrs. Jeannette,

Queen Anne-street

Heathcote Rev. Henry

SUBSCRIBERS.

Heywood Miss	Holland Mrs. Sloane Place, large copy
Hobbes Mr. 27, Buckingham-street, St. James's	Holls Mr.
Hodges Miss	Hook J. Esq. Charlotte-street, large copy
Hodges Miss A.	Hugford Miss
Hodgson Miss	Hutchins Tho. Esq.
Holland Rich. Esq. Half Moon-street	
James Esq. large copy	Johnston Nat. Esq.
James Wm. Esq. Wellsborne, near Warwick	Jones David, Esq. Lincoln's-Inn
Jenner Rev. Wm.	Jones Tho. Esq. Cirencester
Jepson Miss	Jones Mr. Fleet-street
Johnston Mr.	Jules Mademoiselle St. large copy
Kempe J. Esq. Rodney Buildings, Kent Road	King Mr. St. Paul's Church-yard
	Kirkman Miss, Hans Place
The Right Honourable the Earl of Liverpool, large copy	
Large Miss, Chetworth	Leigh Mr. R. Bardon, Somerset
Lavender S. Esq. Evesham	Leigh Mr. Wm. ditto
Lee Miss	Lewis P. Esq. Bedford-row
Lee Miss M.	Lyne Miss S. Winstone
Leigh Mrs. Henley	
The Right Honourable Dowager Countess of Macclesfield, large copy	
The Right Honourable Lady Georgina Morpeth, ditto	
Mackey A. G. Esq.	Markham Wm. Esq.
Macauley G. Esq. two copies	Midford Dr. six copies
March B. Esq. Henley	Midford Mrs. large copy

SUBSCRIBERS.

Midford Miss, large copy		Minier W. Esq. Adelphi Terrace
Minier — Esq.		Mitteaux Miss

Norton Miss Henley		Newcomb Miss, Stratton
--------------------	--	------------------------

The Right Honourable Earl of Ossory, large copy

Orderson Rev. Tho. Barbadoes		Orderson Mrs. J.W. Barbadoes
------------------------------	--	------------------------------

The Right Honourable Lady Mary Parker

The Right Honourable Lady Caroline Ponsonby, large copy

The Right Honourable Frederick Ponsonby, ditto

Palmer Miss, Air-street		Pocock Miss M.
Pearce F. Esq. Henley		Pool Mr. T. Stowey, Somerset
Pearson J. Esq. 1, Elm-court,		Pope Miss, Henley
Temple		Poulton Miss A. two copies
Philips Wm. Esq.		Powlett Rev. Mr. Winstade
Piercy Miss, Harpsden		Poyntz Mr.
Pictet Mr.		Price Miss, Porlock
Pitt Joseph, Esq.		Princess Miss Sophia, Leaden-
Pocock Mrs.		hall-street
Pocock Miss Ann		Prior P. Esq.

His Grace the Duke of Queensberry, large copy

Quartermain Mr.		Quentin Mrs. St.
Quentin Mr. St. Hans Place,		Quentin Miss St.
large copy		

Racket Rev. Tho. Spetsbury,		Raven R. Esq. Norfolk
large copy		Raybould Mrs. Brompton
Racket Mrs. ditto, large copy		Raybould Miss

SUBSCRIBERS.

Reinagle Miss	Rowden Rev. Francis, Cuxham,
Rhodes Miss, Richmond, large copy	large copy
Rhodes Miss, Henley	Rowden Rev. Ed. New College, Oxford
Rickards Mrs. ditto	Rowden Rev. Francis, Merton College, Oxford
Riggs Miss, Cirencester	Rowden Mrs. Cuxham
Robins — Esq. large copy	Rowden Mrs. Henley, large copy
Roberts Wilson Alesbury, Esq. Bewdley	Rowden Miss Julia
Robinson Mr.	Rowden Miss Sophia, large copy
Robinson Mrs. Sheffield House, Kenfington	
The Right Honourable Earl Spencer, large copy	
The Right Honourable Countess Spencer, ditto	
The Right Honourable Countess Dowager Spencer, ditto	
The Right Honourable the Countess of Sutherland, ditto	
The Right Honourable Marchioness of Salisbury, ditto	
The Right Honourable Lady Harriet Sullivan, two copies	
Sir Martyn Stapleton, Myton Hall, York, three large copies	
Sadler Miss, Henley	Shield Mr. S. 12, Salisbury-str.
Sadler Miss, E.	Sitgreaves — Esq. Philadelphia
Sammersall Mr. jun. Sloane- street	Skrimshire T. Esq. Fakenham, Norfolk
Saunders Mr. Haydon Square, Minories	Slade Miss, E.
Schutz, Miss	Slaney Robert, Esq. Roehamp- ton, large copy
Schneevoug G. W. Esq.	Slaney Mrs. ditto, ditto
Scott Christopher	Slaney Mrs. Hans Place, large copy
Scott Mrs.	Smith Joshua, Esq.
Sheridan R. B. Esq. M.P. large copy	Smith Mrs. Belmont House
Shiple Rev. Dr. Dean of St. Asaph	Smith Miss, Hans Place
Shipton Miss, Watford, Herts	Smith Miss, ditto
	Smith Miss

SUBSCRIBERS.

Smith Miss, Red Lion Square
 Smith Miss Susanna
 Sparrow Miss Kensington
 Spence Miss
 Spilsbury Edgar, 15, Soho
 Square, large copy
 Stockwell Mr. Crutched-friars
 Stockwell Mrs. ditto
 Stirling Mrs.

Straker S. T. Esq.
 Stretton, Esq. large copy
 Stretton Miss, Henley
 Strickland Robert, Esq. Dor-
 chester, large copy
 Stuart R. Esq. Lincoln's Inn,
 large copy
 Swain Miss C. Henley

The Right Honourable Lady Sophia Ann Temple, large copy
 The Right Honourable Lady Amelia Trenchard, large copy

Tatcomer Mr. two copies
 Taverner Mrs. large copy
 Taylor Cha. Esq.
 Thornton Robert John, Esq.
 Author of a New Illustration
 of the Sexual System, large
 copy
 Thompson Mrs. 54, Brompton
 Thoburn Miss, Old Brompton
 Thoburn Miss M. ditto

Tonge Miss, Dorking, 2 copies
 Toosey Mr. Frank
 Towsey Mrs. Henley
 Treacher Mrs.
 Tresilian Miss, Hans Place
 Trinder Mr. Chelsea
 Trimmer Mrs.
 Trimmer Miss
 Tubbs Mrs. large copy
 Tull Mrs.

The Right Honourable Lord Viscount Valentia

Valpy Rev. Dr. Reading, 6 copies
 Valpy Rev. Edward
 Valpy Mrs.
 Valpy Miss

Vanden Enden Miss
 Vanden Enden Miss, Brompton,
 two copies
 Venner Mrs. Cuxham

The Right Honourable Countess of Westmoreland, large copy

Wainwright Rob. Esq. Gray's
 Inn Square

Wainwright John, Esq. Gray's
 Inn Square

SUBSCRIBERS.

Wainwright Arnold, Esq. Hat-
ton-street

Walker Mrs.

Walker Miss

Warrington Miss H.

Watson Mr.

Welles, Esq. Berryfield

Welles Rev. Tho. Presbury

Welles Mr.

Welles Miss

Welles Miss Eliza

Wells Mrs. Cricklade

Weston C. Esq. Kenfington

Weston Miss, Hans Place

Whaley Wm. Esq. large copy

Whitcombe S. Esq. Sergeant's
Inn, Fleet-street

White Miss J. Cricklade

Whitley Mr. Old Brompton

Yenn J. Esq.

Yonge Miss B. Bodwyddon

Wightwick Mrs. Henley

Wightwick Miss, ditto

Willis Norton, Esq.

Willis Mrs. Bibery

Willoughby Miss, Barbadoes

Windsor Miss, Chigwell, Essex

Wolstonecraft Mrs.

Wombwell Mrs.

Wood Rev. W.

Wood James, Esq.

Wood Miss

Woodhouse Mrs. large copy

Wormald John, Esq.

Wornum Miss, Wigmore-str.

Worth Mr.

Wray Cecil Daniel, Esq. Bra-
zen Nose College

Wright Mr. R. Watling-street

Wright Miss H. Hatton

Yonge Wm. Esq. St. James's-
street, large copy

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE idea of this little work was first suggested by a friend, who requested the Author to compose a few elementary lessons on Botany, adapted to Abbé Gaultier's plan of instruction. She intended at first to select a few passages from Dr. Darwin's elegant Poem of the Botanic Garden, and arrange them according to the system of Linnæus; but finding many of the Classes not treated on in that work, and the language frequently too luxuriant for the simplicity of female education, she attempted the following descriptions, in which she endeavoured to imitate the classical distribution and versification of this elegant writer. These

ADVERTISEMENT.

were added with the hope of impressing more strongly on the mind the characters and properties of a few well known and curious plants of each class, and in the selection of these, such have been preferred from which some moral lesson might be derived, that the improvement of the heart might keep pace with the information of the mind.

It is with great diffidence that the Author presents this elementary work to the public, which, she trusts, will give young minds such a general knowledge of the science, and such a taste for the beauties of Nature, that they will be able to pursue the study of it with pleasure and advantage. For their farther improvement she recommends Martyn's Letters on Botany, and Lee's Introduction. The very excellent plates which accompany these works are sufficient to give the scholar a clear idea of

ADVERTISEMENT.

the different parts of fructification; this consideration, and the very great expense this publication has been attended with, have induced the Author to suppress the plates she intended to have added. For this omission she begs leave to apologize to those who have honoured her subscription with their names, and at the same time to offer her grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage they have afforded her.

Hans Place, May 23, 1801.

BOTANY TREATS OF PLANTS.

PLANTS ARE COMPOSED OF

Root, Stem, Leaves, Props, and Fructification.

ROOTS ARE,	STEMS are divided into seven Kinds.	LEAVES are divided into	PROPS are of seven Kinds.	FRUCTIFICATION consists of seven principal Parts.
Simple.	Caulis.	Simple.	Stipula.	Calyx.
Ramose.	Culmus.		Bractæa.	Corolla.
Bulbose.	Scapus.		Spina.	Stamina.
Tuberosc.	Peduncle.	Compound.	Aculeus.	Pistillum.
Articulate.	Petiole.		Cirrus.	Pericarpium.
Fusiform.	Frons.	Determinate.	Glaudula.	Semina.
Globose.	Stipes.		Pilus.	Receptacle.
Repent.				
Fibrose.				
Præmorse.				
Radicula.				

PRELIMINARY LESSONS.

LESSON I.

B O T A N Y.

BOTANY is a science which treats of *plants*, and describes their different natures and uses. The word *Botany* is derived from a Greek word which signifies an *herb*.

PLANT.

A plant is a vegetable production consisting of root, stem, leaves, props, and fructification, by which we understand flower and fruit. Plants are either Annual, Biennial, or Perennial.

ANNUAL PLANTS.

Plants are said to be *annual* when they are sown, flower, produce seeds, and die, root and branch, in the course of the year in which they have vegetated: such as, Mignionette,^a Convolvulus,^b Indian-pink,^c Lupines,^d Sweet-peas,^e &c.

BIENNIAL PLANTS.

Biennial plants are those which totally perish the second year after they have vegetated: such as, Carnation,^f French Honey-suckle,^g Sweet-William,^h &c.

PERENNIAL PLANTS.

Perennial plants are those whose roots continue alive in the ground many years: such as, Toad-flax,ⁱ Daisy,^k Bind-weed.^l

^a Reseda.^b Convolvulus.^c Dianthus Chinensis.^d Lupinus.^e Lathyrus.^f Dianthus.^g Hedysarum.^h Dianthus.ⁱ Antirrhinum.^k Bellis.^l Convolvulus.

ROOT.

A root is that part of the plant which rests in the ground, and supplies it with nourishment, which it draws from the juices of the earth.

STEM.

The stem, or trunk, is that part of the plant which rises out of the root and produces the branches, leaves, and fructification.

LEAVES.

The leaves are those parts of the plant which are porous on both their surfaces, and whose office it is to transpire and attract the air and moisture, like the lungs in animals, and to afford shade.

PROPS.

The props, or fulcra of plants, are terms used to express those small parts of plants, of which the chief use is to strengthen, support, and defend them.

FRUCTIFICATION.

Fructification is that temporary part of the plant which contains the power of reproducing it; it includes both the flower and fruit of the plant, and when perfect consists of seven principal parts, viz.

1. *The Calyx*, empalement, or flower-cup.
2. *The Corolla*, blossom, petals, or flower-leaves.
3. *The Stamina*, threads, or chives.
4. *The Pistillum*, style, or pointal.

5. *The Pericarpium*, or seed-vessel.
6. *The Semina*, or seeds themselves.
7. *The Receptaculum*, or base on which the fructification is seated.

The four first belong to the flower, the two next to the fruit, and the last is common to both.

CALYX.

A Calyx, empalement, or flower-cup, is that outer covering of the flower which is the termination of the stem; and serves to inclose and protect the other parts of the fructification.

COROLLA.

The Corolla of a flower are the beautiful coloured leaf, or leaves, that grow within the calyx; its use is the same as that of the calyx, serving as an inner work of defence for the

parts it incloses, as the calyx, which is usually of stronger texture, does for an outer one; these leaves, to distinguish them from those of the plants, are called Petals. If the corolla consist of one leaf, it is called *Mono-petalous*; if of more than one, *Polypetalous*.

STAMINA.

The Stamina are the little threads standing within the petals, and are the masculine part of the flower.

PISTILLUM.

The Pistillum, style, or pointal, is the feminine part of the flower, commonly placed within the centre of the stamina.

PERICARPIUM.

The Pericarpium, or seed-vessel, is the germen grown to maturity after the flower is past.

SEMINA.

The Semina, or seeds themselves, are the essence of the fruit, containing the rudiment or embryo of a new vegetable. They are of various kinds, according to the plant that produces them.

RECEPTACULUM.

The Receptaculum is the base which connects the other six parts of fructification; it has different appellations, according to its use, figure, and situation.

FRUCTIFICATION CONSISTS OF SEVEN PRINCIPAL PARTS:

Calyx, Corolla, Stamina, Pistillum, Pericarpium, Semina, Receptacle.

CALYX, which is either,	COROLLA are divided into	STAMINA consist of three Parts,	PISTILLUM consists of three Parts	PERICARPIUM, which is either,	SEMINA consist of,	RECEPTACLE, which is either,
1. Perianthium, or flower-cup.	MONOPETALOUS, which are, 1. Campanulate, bell-shaped.	1. Filament.	1. The Germen.	1. Capsula, a capsule.	1. Corculum.	1. A proper Recep- tacle.
2. Involucrum, a cover.	2. Infundibuliform, funnel-shaped.	2. Anthera, or summit.	2. The Style.	2. Siliqua, a pod.	2. Rostellum.	2. A common Receptacle.
3. Amentum, a catkin.	3. Hypocrateriform, salver-shaped.	3. Pollen, or farina.	3. The Stigma, or rudiment.	3. Legumen, a pod also.	3. Cotyledon.	3. Umbella, an umbel.
4. Spatha, a sheath.	4. Rotatoplane, wheel-shaped.			4. Concepiaculum, a conceptacle.	4. Hilum.	4. Cyna, a cyme.
5. Glume, husk.	5. Ringent.			5. Dupra, or stone- fruit.	5. Arillus.	
6. Calyptra, veil.	POLYPETALOUS, which are, 1. Cruciform, or cross-shaped.			6. Pomun.	6. Coronula.	5. Spadix.
7. Volva.	2. Papilionaceous, or butterfly-shaped.			7. Bacca, a berry.	7. Calculus, or pappus.	
	NECTARIUM.			8. Strobilus.	8. Ala.	
					9. Nux, a nut.	
					10. Propago, the seed of a moss.	

LESSON II.

SUBDIVISION

OF THE

DIFFERENT PARTS OF FRUCTIFICATION.

SUBDIVISION OF THE CALYX.

THE Calyx has received seven different appellations, according to the circumstances with which it is attended. It is either,

1. Perianthium, a flower-cup.
2. Involucrum, a cover.
3. Amentum, a catkin.
4. Spatha, a sheath.
5. Gluma, a husk.
6. Calyptra, a veil.
7. Or Volva, membranaceous.

PERIANTHIUM.

The Perianthium, or flower-cup, is that kind of calyx which is contiguous to the other parts of fructification, as in the Tuberose.^m

INVOLUCRUM.

Involucrum, a cover, is that kind of calyx stationed at the foot of an umbel, at a distance from the flower: it is an universal involucrum, if it is under the universal umbel; or a partial one, if under a partial umbel, as in Parsley.ⁿ

AMENTUM.

Amentum, a catkin, is that kind of calyx, or of inflorescence, that proceeds from a common receptacle, resembling the chaff of an ear of corn; as in the Nut-tree.^o

^m Polyanthes.ⁿ Apium.^o Corylus.

SPATHA.

The Spatha, or spathe, is a species of calyx which bursts longitudinally, in form of a sheath; as in Narcissus,^p Snowdrop,^q &c.

GLUMA.

The Gluma, or husk, is formed of valves embracing the seed, and is a species of calyx peculiar to corn and grasses, which it folds over with its valves: the sharp point, or beard, which issues from the gluma, is called *Arista*.

CALYPTRA.

Calyptra, a veil, is a species of calyx peculiar to mosses, where it is placed over the anther, and in figure resembles a hood, or monk's cowl.

^p Narcissus.^q Galanthus.

VOLVA.

Volva is a calyx which enfolds the fungi, or mushroom tribe, before their expansion; it is membranaceous, and bursts on all sides.

LESSON III.

SUBDIVISION

OF THE

COROLLA.

THE Monopetalous Corolla are divided into,

1. *Campanulate*, bell-shaped, bellying out and without a tube, as in the Canterbury-bells.^r

2. *Infundibuliform*, funnel-shaped; it has the figure of a cone, and stands upon a long tube, as in the Tobacco.^s

3. *Hypocrateriform*, salver-shaped, standing on a short tube, as in Jasmine.^t

^r Campanula.

^s Nicotiana.

^t Jasminum.

4. *Rotatoplane*, wheel-shaped and flat, without a tube, as in Speedwell.^u

5. *Ringent*, divided into two parts, called the upper and lower lip, as in Fox-glove.^x

6. *Personate*, shaped like a mask, with two close lips, as in Toad-flax.^y

The Polypetalous are divided into,

1. *Cruciform*, or cross-shaped, when it consists of four petals that are nearly equal, and spread at top in form of a cross, as in Stocks.^z

2. *Papilionaceous*, butterfly-shaped; is composed of four or five irregular petals, of which the under one resembles the keel of a ship, and is called *Carina*; the upper one rises, and resembling a standard, is called *Vexillum*; the two side petals, called *Alæ*, or

^u Veronica.

^x Digitalis.

^y Antirrhinum.

^z Cheiranthus.

wings, stand single, enfold the keel, and are mostly furnished at their base with two appendages like ears, as in Pea,^a Lupine,^b Laburnum,^c

NECTARIUM.

There belongs to the corolla a part called the Nectarium, appropriated for containing the honey, a sweet juice that oozes from the plant, and forms the principal food of bees and other insects. It has been but lately distinguished, having been by former botanists confounded with the petals. It commonly makes a part of the corolla, but is sometimes entirely distinct from it. In figure it resembles a honey-cup, and sometimes a cup, and hence named Honey-cup. In some plants it is very large, as in the *Daffodil*,^d

^a Pisum.

^b Lupinus.

^c Cytisus.

^d Amaryllis.

and *Columbine*;° in the former of which the cup, and in the latter the horns, are *Nectaria*. In others it is scarce discoverable, even in glasses.

• *Aquilegia*.

LESSON IV.

SUBDIVISION

OF THE

STAMENS AND PISTILS.

EACH Stamen consists of three parts:

1. The Filament.
2. The Anthera, or Summit.
3. The Pollen, or Farina.

1. *The Filament* is that part of the stamen which serves to elevate the anthera, or summit, and at the same time connects it with the flower.

2. *The Anthera* is the summit of the filament; it contains within it the pollen, or

farina, which it discharges when come to maturity.

3. *The Pollen*, or farina, is a fertilizing dust-like fine meal contained within the anthera, and dispersed upon the pistillum when ripe, for the purpose of impregnation.

Each pistil consists of three parts:

1. The Germen.

2. The Style.

3. And the Stigma.

1. *The Germen* is the foundation or rudiment of the fruit accompanying the flower, but not yet arrived at maturity.

2. *The Style* is that part of the pistillum which serves to elevate the stigma from the germen.

3. *The Stigma* is the summit of the Pistillum, covered with a moisture that receives the pollen.

LESSON V.

SUBDIVISION

OF THE

PERICARPIUM.

THE Pericarpium, or seed-veffel, is distinguished, according to the circumstances that attend it, by the following appellations:

1. Capsula, a capsule.
2. Siliqua, a pod.
3. Legumen, a pod also.
4. Conceptaculum, a conceptacle.
5. Drupa, a stone fruit.
6. Pomum.
7. Bacca, a berry.
8. And Strobilus.

XX

CAPSULA.

A Capsula, or capsule, is a membranaceous hollow pericarpium which cleaves or parts in some determinate manner, or differently, in different plants. It is composed of *valves*, or the outer covering; of the partitions which divide it; of the columella, or central pillar; and of the cells which contain the seeds; as in the Poppy.^f

SILIQUEA.

Siliqua, a pod, is an oblong membranaceous pericarpium of two valves, wherein the seeds are fastened along both the sutures or joinings of the valves; as in the Stock July-flower.^g

LEGUMEN.

Legumen, a pod also; is a pericarpium of two valves, wherein the seeds are fas-

^f Papaver.

^g Cheiranthus.

tened along one suture only; as in the Pea.^h

CONCEPTACULUM.

A Conceptacle is a pericarpium of one valve, which opens on one side lengthways, having the seeds loose in it; as in Rosebay,ⁱ Swallow-wort.^k

DRUPA.

Drupa is a fleshy or pulpy pericarpium without valves, containing a nut or stone, with a kernel; as in the Peach,^l Apricot,^m &c.

POMUM.

Pomum is a fleshy or pulpy pericarpium without valves, containing a capsula; as in the Appleⁿ and Pear.^o

^h Pisum.

^k Asclepias.

^m Prunus.

^o Pyrus.

ⁱ Nerium.

^l Amygdalus.

ⁿ Pyrus.

BACCA.

Bacca, a berry, is a succulent or pulpy pericarpium without valves, containing naked seeds; as in Water-lily,^p Currant.^q

STROBILUS.

Strobilus, a strobile, is a pericarpium formed from an amentum, contracted together with hard scales that are imbricate and lie over each other: as in the Pine-tree.^r

^p Nymphaea.^q Ribus.^r Pinus.

LESSON VI.

SUBDIVISION

OF

SEEDS.

THE seed consists of,

1. *Corculum*, the first principle of the new plant within the seed.
2. *Plumula*, a scaly part of the corculum which ascends.
3. *Rostellum*, a plain part of the corculum which descends.
4. *Cotyledon*, a side lobe of the seed, of a porous substance and perishable.
5. *Hilum*, an external mark or scar on the seeds where they adhere to the fruit.

6. *Arillus*, the proper exterior coat or tunic of the seed, which falls off spontaneously.
7. *Coronula*, the little crown of a seed, which is either *calyculus*, the calyx of a floret, adhering to the seed and assisting its dispersion; or *pappus*, a crown, which is a feathery or hairy down, answering the same end, and connected with the seed by *stipes*, a trunk, which here signifies the thread on which the down is raised and supported.
8. *Ala*, wing, a membrane affixed to the seed, and which, by its flying, helps to disperse it.
9. *Nux*, a nut, which is a seed inclosed with a bony or hard outer skin, commonly called the shell.
10. *Propago*, which is the seed of a moss.

LESSON VII.

SUBDIVISION

OF THE

RECEPTACLE.

THE various appellations of the receptacle are,

1. A proper receptacle.
2. A common receptacle.
3. Umbella, an umbel.
4. Cyma, a cyme.
5. And Spadix.

PROPER RECEPTACLE.

A proper receptacle is that which supports the parts of a single fructification; it is called,

A receptacle of the fructification, when it is common to both flower and fruit.

A receptacle of the flower, when it is a base to which the parts of the flower, exclusive of the germen, are fastened.

A receptacle of the fruit, when it is a base for the fruit only, remote from the receptacle of the flower.

And a receptacle of the seeds, when it is a base that fastens the seeds within the pericarpium.

COMMON RECEPTACLE.

A common receptacle is that which connects several florets, or distinct fructifications, in such a manner, so that the taking away of any one of them would cause an irregularity. That thin substance which springs from the receptacle and parts the florets, is called *Palea*, a chaff.

UMBELLA.

Umbella, an umbel, is a receptacle which, from a common centre, runs out into thread-shaped foot-stalks of proportionate lengths. It is called a *simple umbel*, when it has no subdivisions; a *compound umbel*, when each foot-stalk is terminated by an *umbellula*, or *little umbel*; and, in this case, the umbel that bears the *umbellula* on its foot-stalks is called an *universal umbel*; and the umbellula which proceeds from the universal umbel, a *partial umbel*, as in Chervil.*

CYMA.

Cyma, a cyme, is a receptacle that runs into long fastigate peduncles, proceeding from the same universal centre, but with irregular partial ones; as in Elder.†

* Chærophylum,

† Sambucus.

SPADIX.

Spadix is the receptacle of a palm, produced within a *spatha*, or sheath, on the branches that bear fruit. The term *spadix* is also used in a more general sense, to express all flower-stalks that come out of a *spatha*; as in the Cuckow-pint.^u

▪ Arum.

LESSON VIII.

D I V I S I O N

OF

R O O T S.

A root consists of two parts.

1. *Caudex*, the stock or body of the root.
2. *Radicula*, the radicle or little root, which is the fibrose part of it terminating the descending caudex, and enabling the root to imbibe nourishment for the support of the vegetable.

Roots are either perpendicular or horizontal; the *perpendicular* run directly downwards, and the *horizontal* extend transversely under the earth.

XXX

Roots are distinguished by different names, according to their forms. They are divided into, 1. Simple, 2. Ramose, 3. Bulbose, 4. Tuberosc, 5. Articulate, 6. Fusiform, 7. Globose, 8. Repent, 9. Fibrose, 10. Præ-morse.

SIMPLE.

The roots are simple when they have no subdivisions; as in Pansies.*

RAMOSE.

The roots are ramose, or branching, when they are divided into lateral branches.

BULBOSE.

The bulbous roots are those which are furnished with a bulb; as a Tulip-root,^y Turnep.^z

* Viola.

^y Tulipa.

^z Brassica.

TUBEROSE.

The tuberous roots are those which consist of roundish fleshy bodies, connected by slender fibres into a bunch; as in Orchis,^a Wood-pea,^b Pæony,^c Potatoe.^d

ARTICULATE.

The articulate roots are those which are divided into joints; as in Wood-sorrel.^e

FUSIFORM.

A root is fusiform, or spindle-shaped, when it is oblong, thick, and tapering to a point; as Carrots,^f Raddish,^g Parsnip, &c.

GLOBOSE.

A root is globose when it is globe-shaped with lateral radicles; as in some species of Ranunculus,^h Earth-nut.ⁱ

^a Orchis.^d Solanum.^g Raphanus.^b Orobus.^e Oxalis.^h Ranunculus.^c Pæonia.^f Daucus.ⁱ Bunium.

REPENT.

Roots are called *repent*, or *creeping*, when they run out to a distance, and put forth radicles from space to space, as in Scurvy-grass.^k

FIBROSE.

Roots are fibrose when they consist only of fibrose radicles; as in Daisy.^l

PRÆMORSE.

A root is præmorse, or bitten off, when the lower part is truncate, and the termination not tapering; as in Valerian,^m Plantain,ⁿ &c.

^k Cochlearia. ^l Bellis. ^m Valeriana. ⁿ Plantago.

LESSON IX.

D I V I S I O N

OF THE

T R U N K.

THE Trunk is subdivided into seven kinds:

1. Caulis, or stem.
2. Culmus, or straw.
3. Scapus, or stalk.
4. Peduncle, or foot-stalk.
5. Petiole, or foot-stalk of a leaf.
6. Frons, and
7. Stipes.

CAULIS.

The Caulis, or stem, is the proper trunk of the herb, and serves to elevate the leaves,

branches, flower, and fruit. It is either simple or compound.

Simple stems are such as do not divide, but proceed in a continued series towards their summits; as in a Tulip.ⁱ

Compound stems are such as are subdivided into *ramuli*, or small branches, and diminish as they ascend; as in Myrtle.^k

CULMUS.

Culmus, or a straw, is the proper stem or trunk of corn and grass, usually jointed and hollow, and serves to elevate both the leaves and the fructification.

SCAPUS.

Scapus, a stalk, is an universal trunk, bearing the fructification without the leaves; as in Narcissus and Hyacinthus.

ⁱ Tulipa.

^k Myrtus.

PEDUNCLE.

A Peduncle, or foot-stalk of a flower, is a partial trunk, bearing the fructification without the leaves.

PETIOLE.

A petiole, or foot-stalk of a leaf, is a species of trunk that fastens the leaves, but not the fructification; which circumstance distinguishes it from a peduncle, which is the foot-stalk of a flower.

FRONS.

Frons, or frond, is a species of trunk which has the branch united with the leaf, and with the fructification; it belongs properly to the Palms and Ferns.

STIPES.

Stipes, or stipe, is used to express the base or trunk of a frond; or a species of stem passing into leaves, or not distinct from the leaf. It is applied only to the Palms, Filices, and Fungi.

LESSON X.

D I V I S I O N

OF

L E A V E S.

THE leaves are divided into,

1. Simple.
2. Compound.
3. And Determinate.

SIMPLE LEAVES.

Simple leaves are such as have only a single leaf on a petiole. They differ in respect to circumscription, angles, sinus, aspices, margin, superficies, and substance.

Circumscription considers the form of the circumference of leaves where there are no angles or sinuations.

The Angles are the prominent parts of an horizontal leaf.

The Sinus, or hollow, is a term used to express those openings and cavities in leaves which distinguish them into parts.

The Apex, tip, is the extremity in which the leaf terminates.

The Margin of a leaf is the outermost boundary of its sides, exclusive of its disk.

The Superficies, surface, is the outside, or what covers the disk of the leaf, and respects both the supine disk, or face of the leaf, and prone disk, or back of it.

The Substance of a leaf respects the conditions of its sides.

COMPOUND LEAVES.

A leaf is said to be compound when there are more than one upon a petiole or foot-stalk.

Compound leaves are to be considered in respect to structure and degree.

By the Structure of a compound leaf, is to be understood the insertion of the folioles, or lesser leaves, of which it is compounded.

The Degree, in a compound leaf, respects the subdivision of the common petiole.

DETERMINATE LEAVES.

By the determination of leaves, is to be understood their character, expressed from some circumstance foreign to their own particular structure or configuration; as from their place, situation, insertion, or direction.

By the Place of a leaf, is meant the part where it is fastened to the plant.

By Situation, the disposition of the leaves on the stem of the plant.

By Insertion, the manner in which the leaf is fixed to the petiole.

And by Direction, the particular manner in which the leaves grow.

LESSON XI.

SUBDIVISION

OF THE

P R O P S.

THE Props, or fulcra, are of seven kinds:

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Stipula. | 5. Cirrhus. |
| 2. Bractea. | 6. Glandula. |
| 3. Spina. | 7. And Pilus. |
| 4. Aculeus. | |

STIPULA.

Stipula is a scale or small leaf, stationed on each side the base of the petioles or pedun-

cles, when they are first appearing; as in papilionaceous flowers.

BRACTEA.

Bractea, a florel leaf, so called when it differs in shape and colour from the rest; as in the Lime Tree.¹

SPINA.

Spina, a thorn, is a kind of sharp weapon or armature, protruded from the wood of the plant; as in Acacia Tree,^m Black Thorn,ⁿ &c.

ACULEUS.

Aculeus, a prickle, is the same sort of armature proceeding from the cortex of the plant only; as in Rose,^o Bramble,^p &c.

¹ Tilia.ⁿ Prunus.^p Rubus.^m Robinia.

• Rosa.

CIRRHUS.

Cirrhus, a clasper or tendril, is a filiform spiral band, by which a plant is fastened to another body; as in the Ivy,^q Vine,^r &c.

GLANDULA.

Glandula, a little gland, is a species of excretory or secretory duct or vessel, found on the surface of some plants. Its situation is commonly on the leaves, the petioles, the peduncles, or the stipules; as in Passion-flower,^s Almond-tree,^t &c.

Pilus, a hair, is a sort of bristle, serving as an excretory duct to the plants.

^q Hedera.^r Vitis.^s Passiflora.^t Amygdalus.

LESSON XII.
D I V I S I O N
OF
P L A N T S.

PLANTS are divided, according to the system of Linnæus, into twenty-five *Classes*: these classes are subdivided into about one hundred and twenty *Orders*: these orders contain about one thousand eight hundred *Families* or *Genera*; and these families about twenty thousand *Species*, besides the innumerable varieties which the accidents of climate or cultivation have added to these species.

The *Classes* are distinguished from each other by the number, situation, adhesion, or

reciprocal proportion of the stamens in each flower.

The *Orders*, in the thirteen first classes, are distinguished by the number of pistils; in the fourteenth and fifteenth, by the pericarpium; in the nineteenth, by the disposition and character of the florets; in the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and the remaining classes, by the number and other local varieties of the stamens.

The *Families*, or *Genera*, are characterized by the analogy of all the parts of the flower or fructification.

The *Species* are distinguished by the foliage of the plant.

And the *Varieties* by any accidental circumstance of colour, taste, or odour.

DIVISION OF THE CLASSES.

THE classes may be divided, according to their distinctive properties, into six parts.

1. The eleven first classes form the first division, and include the plants that are complete; that is to say, whose flowers have both stamens and pistils, and in which the stamens, all equal in height, are entirely separate from the pistil, and from each other, from top to bottom. In the ten first classes, from one to ten inclusive, the number of stamens determines the class; and in the eleventh class all the plants are comprehended that have any number of stamens from twelve to nineteen inclusive, provided they be disunited. No flowers have yet been found to have eleven stamens, which is the reason no class has been allotted to that number.

2. In the twelfth and thirteenth class the situation of the stamens, of one length and disunited, is to be considered. The stamens, in the former, are either on the calyx or corolla; in the latter, on the base or receptacle of the flower.

3. In the fourteenth and fifteenth not only the number of stamens are to be considered, but the reciprocal proportions in respect to height. The fourteenth class has four stamens, two longer. The fifteenth, six stamens, two shorter.

4. The five subsequent classes are distinguished, not by the number of stamens, but by their union or adhesion, either by their anthers or filaments, or to the pistil. The sixteenth class has the filaments united into one body, the seventeenth into two bodies, the eighteenth into three or more bodies, the nineteenth has many stamens united by their

anthers, and the twentieth many stamens attached to the pistil.

5. The next three classes consist of incomplete plants, which have stamens only, or pistils only. The twenty-first class has its pistils and stamens on separate flowers, but on the same plant. The twenty-second class has its stamens and pistils on separate plants; and the twenty-third class consists of plants that are both complete and incomplete, and whose flowers contain both the properties of the two preceding classes.

6. The next two classes consist of inconspicuous plants. The twenty-fourth class contains the plants whose flowers are very small, invisible, or not yet discovered; and the twenty-fifth, the flowers borne on a spadix, and mostly incomplete.

LESSON XIII.

N A M E S

OF THE

CLASSES.

I.

Complete plants, with stamens and pistils, where the number of stamens, all of the same length, or nearly so, determines the class.

1. Monandria, one stamen.
2. Diandria, two stamens.
3. Triandria, three stamens.
4. Tetrandria, four equal stamens.
5. Pentandria, five stamens.
6. Hexandria, six equal stamens.
7. Heptandria, seven stamens.

8. Octandria, eight stamens.
9. Enneandria, nine stamens.
10. Decandria, ten stamens.
11. Dodecandria, from eleven to nineteen stamens inclusive.

II.

Complete plants, where the situation of the stamens determines the class.

12. Icosandria, about twenty stamens fixed on the calyx or corolla.
13. Polyandria, twenty stamens, or more, fixed on the receptacle or base of the flower.

III.

Complete plants, where the number and length of the stamens determine the class.

14. Didynamia, four stamens, two longer; one pistil. Corolla ringent.
15. Tetradynamia, six stamens, four longer; one pistil. Corolla cruciform.

IV.

Complete plants, where the union, adhesion, or particular situation of the stamens determines the class.

16. **Monadelphica**, the filaments of the stamens united into one body at bottom, but separate at top. The number of stamens not limited.
17. **Diadelphica**, the filaments divided into two bodies. Corolla papilionaceous.
18. **Polyadelphica**, the filaments divided into three or more parcels.
19. **Syngenesia**, five stamens, the filaments of which are separate, and the anthers united in a cylinder; one pistil. Flowers compound.^a
20. **Gynandria**, stamens growing out of the pistil.

^a Compound flowers are a species of aggregate flower, containing several florets, inclosed in a common perianth, and on a common receptacle, with the anthers connected in a cylinder; a distinction peculiar to this class. A *floret* is a partial or separate little flower of an aggregate flower.

V.

Incomplete Plants.

21. Monoecia, stamens and pistils in separate flowers, but upon the same plant.
22. Dioecia, stamens and pistils distinct upon different plants.
23. Polygamia, various situations, stamens only, pistils only, or both stamens and pistils.

VI.

Inconspicuous Plants.

24. Cryptogamia, flowers very small, invisible, or not yet discovered.
25. Palms, flowers borne on a spadix, and within a spathe, mostly incomplete.

LESSON XIV.

N A M E S

OF THE

ORDERS OF THE THIRTEEN FIRST CLASSES,

Which are distinguished by the Number of Pistils.—

I. MONANDRIA. Two Orders.

1. Monogynia, one pistil - - 14 Genera.
Mare's-tail, Canna, Lopezia, Ginger.
2. Digynia, two pistils - - - 5
Strawberry-spinage, Tick-seed.

II. DIANDRIA. Three Orders.

1. Monogynia, one pistil - - 31
Speedwell, Jasmine, Olive, Privet,
Lilac, Sage.
2. Digynia, two pistils - - - 1
Vernal-grass.

3. Trigynia, three pistils - - 1 Genera.
Pepper.

III. TRIANDRIA. Three Orders.

1. Monogynia, one pistil - - 34
Valerian, Tamarind-tree, Flower-de-
luce, Teazel, Crocus.
2. Digynia, two pistils - - - 31
Wheat, Sugar cane, Rye, Barley,
Oats, and all the other grasses.
3. Trigynia, three pistils - - 11
Water-chickweed, Holesteum.

IV. TETRANDRIA. Three Orders.

1. Monogynia, one pistil - - 70
Ladies'-bedstraw, Teazel, Scabious,
Plantain, Ladies'-mantle.
2. Digynia, two pistils - - - 9
Dodder.
3. Tetragynia, four pistils - - 7
Pond-weed.

V. PENTANDRIA. Six Orders.

1. Monogynia, one pistil - - 155 Genera.
Nightshade, Primrose, Coffee-tree,
Potatoo, Lungwort, Currant-tree,
Honey-suckle, Meadia, Marsh-
trefoil, Turnsole.
2. Digynia, two pistils - - - 75
Fool's Parsley, All-good, Beet, Elm,
Hemlock, Parsnip, Fennel.
3. Trigynia, three pistils - - 17
Laurustinus, Elder, Virginian, Sumach.
4. Tetragynia, four pistils - - 2
Glass of Parnassus.
5. Pentagynia, five pistils - - 10
Thrift, Flax.
6. Polyginia, many pistils - - 1
Mouse-tail.

VI. HEXANDRIA. Five Orders.

1. Monogynia, one pistil - - 62
Narcissus, Hyacinth, Lily of the
Valley, Fine apple, Snow-drop,
Tulip, Aloe.
2. Digynia, two pistils - - - 4
Rice.

3. Trigynia, three pistils - - 10 Genera.

The Docks, Meadow-saffron.

4. Tetragynia, four pistils - - 1

Guinea-hen Weed.

5. Polygamia, many pistils - - 1

Water plantains.

VII. HEPTANDRIA. Four Orders.

1. Monogynia, one pistil - - 3

Trailing Disandra, Horse-chesnut,
Chickweed.

2. Digynia, two pistils - - - 1

Limeum.

3. Tetragynia, four pistils - - 2

Lizard's-tail.

4. Heptagynia, seven pistils - 1

Septas.

VIII. OCTANDRIA. Four Orders.

1. Monogynia, one pistil - - 31

Mezereon, Scarlet Fuchsia, Heath,
Tree-primrose.

2. Digynia, two pistils - - - 5

Galenia.

3. Trigynia, three pistils - - - 5 Genera.

Knot-grass, Buck-wheat.

4. Tetragynia, four pistils - - - 4

Herb True-love.

IX. ENNEANDRIA. Three Orders.

1. Monogynia, one pistil - - - 4

Cashew-nut, Cassia, Bay, Cinnamon,
Camphor.

2. Trigynia, three pistils - - - 1

Rhubarb.

3. Hexagynia, six pistils - - - 1

Flowering-rush.

X. DECANDRIA. Five Orders.

1. Monogynia, one pistil - - - 56

Rue, Strawberry-tree, Fraxinella.

2. Digynia, two pistils - - - 12

Pink, Saxifrages, Sweet-William, Car-
nation.

3. Trigynia, three pistils - - - 12

Spatling poppy, Sea-chickweed.

4. Pentagynia, five pistils - - - 14

Lesser House-leek, Cockle, Lychnis or
Campion.

5. Decagynia, ten pistils - - - 2 Genera.
American Nightshade.

XI. DODECANDRIA. Five Orders.

1. Monogynia, one pistil - - - 25
Loose-strife, Purslain.
2. Digynia, two pistils - - - 2
Agrimony.
3. Trigynia, three pistils - - - 5
Dyer's-weed, Mignonette, Spurge.
4. Pentagynia, five pistils - - - 1
Glinus.
5. Dodecagynia, twelve pistils - 1
Cobweb House-leek.

XII. ICOSANDRIA. Five Orders.

1. Monogynia, one pistil - - - 11
Myrtle, Syringa.
2. Digynia, two pistils - - - 1
Wild service.
3. Trigynia, three pistils - - - 2
Service-tree, Mountain-ash.

4. Pentagynia, five pistils - - - 6 Genera.
 Apple, Pear, Quince, Medlar.
5. Polygynia, many pistils - - 9
 Strawberry, Rose, Sweet-briar.

XIII. POLYANDRIA. Seven Orders.

1. Monogynia, one pistil - - - 42
 Rock-rose, Lime-tree, Tea-tree.
2. Digynia, two pistils - - - 4
 Peony.
3. Trigynia, three pistils - - - 2
 Larkspur, Aconite, Monk's-hood.
4. Tetragynia, four pistils - - - 3
 Water-soldier.
5. Pentagynia, five pistils - - - 4
 Columbine.
6. Decagynia, six pistils - - - 1
 Brusenia.
7. Polygynia, many pistils - - 21
 Hellebore, Tulip-tree, Magnolia, Ranunculus.

LESSON XV.

N A M E S

OF THE

ORDERS OF THE TWELVE REMAINING
CLASSES.

XIV. DIDYNAMIA. Two Orders.

1. Gymnospermia, comprehending
such plants as have four
naked seeds - - - - - 34 Genera.

Thyme, Ground-ivy, Marjoram, Balm of
Gilead.

2. Angiospermia, seeds inclosed in
a pericarp - - - - - 69

Eye-bright, Rhinanthus, Toad-flax, Fox-
glove.

XV. TETRADYNAMIA. Two Orders.

1. Siliculosa, having a short roundish
pod or pouch for a pericarp,
called Silicle - - - - 14 Genera
Honefty, Candytuft, Horse-radish.
2. Siliquosa, whose pericarp is called
Silique, or pod - - - - 18
Stock July-flower, Mustard, Radish, Wall-
flower, Cabbage-turnip, Water-cress.

XVI. MONADELPHIA. Eight Orders.

1. Triandria, three stamens - - 3
Tamarind-tree.
2. Pentandria, five stamens - - 5
Hermannia.
3. Octandria, eight stamens - - 1
Aitonia.
4. Enneandria, nine stamens - - 1
Dryandra.
5. Decandria, ten stamens - - 3
Night-scented Geranium, Herb-Robert.

6. Endecandria, eleven stamens - 1 Genera.

Brownea.

7. Dodecandria, twelve stamens - 1

Pentapetes.

8. Polyandria, many stamens - - - 21

China rose, Hollyhock, Marsh-mallow,
Musk-plant.

XVII. DIADELPHIA. Four Orders.

1. Pentandria, five stamens - - 1

Monniera.

2. Hexandria, six stamens - - 2

Fumitory.

3. Octandria, eight stamens - - 3

Milk-wort.

4. Decandria, ten stamens - - 50

Pea, Bean, Snail-shell, Caterpillars,
Furze, Lupins, Laburnum.

XVIII. POLYADELPHIA. Four Orders.

1. Pentandria, five stamens - - 2

Chocolate-nut.

2. Dodecandria, twelve stamens - 1 Genera.

Monsonia.

3. Icosandria, twenty stamens - 1

Citron, Orange, Lemon.

4. Polyandria, many stamens - - 8

St. John's-wort.

XIX. SYNGENESIA. Six Orders.

1. Polygamia æqualis, all the florets

perfect, and the whole flower

regular - - - - - 42

Thistle, Salsafy, Sow-thistle, Lettuce,

Endive, Artichoke.

2. Polygamia superflua, perfect florets

in the disk^b; pistilliferous^c in

the ray, both producing seed 38

Tansy, Southern-wood, Mugwort, Colt's-

foot, Daisies, Golden-rod, Chinese-aster.

^b The disk of a flower is the central part in radiate compound flowers, consisting generally of regular corollules or florets.

^c A pistilliferous flower or floret has a pistil without stamens; a staminiferous, stamens without a pistil.

3. *Polygamia frustranea*, florets in the disk perfect, and producing seed: in the ray imperfect, and without seed - 9 Genera.

Sun-flower, Jerusalem-artichoke, Blue-bottle, Star-thistle.

4. *Polygamia necessaria*, florets in appearance perfect in the disk, producing no seed: pistilliferous florets in the ray producing seed - - - - 14

Marigold, African Ragwort.

5. *Polygamia segregata*, many floriferous calyxes contained in one common calyx and forming one flower - - - - 7

Globe-thistle, Elephant's-foot.

6. *Monogamia*, flowers not compound as in the other orders,

but simple as in all the other
classes - - - - - 7 Genera.

Violet, Heart's-ease, Balsam, Touch-me-not.

XX. GYNANDRIA. Nine Orders.

1. Diandria, two stamens - - - 11
Orchis, Lady's-flipper.
2. Triandria, three stamens - - 4
Salacia.
3. Tetrandria, four stamens - - 1
Nepenthes.
4. Pentandria, five stamens - - 3
Passion-flower.
5. Hexandria, six stamens - - 2
Aristolochia.
6. Octandria, eight stamens - - 1
Scopolia.
7. Decandria, ten stamens - - 2
Helicteres.
8. Dodecandria, twelve stamens - 1
Cytinus.
9. Polyandria, many stamens - - 8
Cuckow-pint, or Lords and Ladies.

XXI. MONOECIA. Eleven Orders.

1. Monandria, one stamen - - 10 Genera.
Stone-wort.
2. Diandria, two stamens - - 2
Duck-meat.
3. Triandria, three stamens - - 12
Cat's-tail, Bur-reed, Maize.
4. Tetrandria, four stamens - - 9
Box-tree, Birch, Alder, Mulberry, Sting-
ing-nettle.
5. Pentandria, five stamens - - 8
Amaranth.
6. Hexandria, six stamens - - 2
Zizania.
7. Heptandria, seven stamens - 1
8. Polyandria, many stamens - - 13
Oak, Cork, Walnut, Chesnut, Beech,
Hazel.
9. Monadelphia, filaments united
in one - - - - - 15
Pine-tree, Fir, Cedar, Larch, Cypress.

10. Syngenesia, anthers united - 6 Genera.

Gourd, Pompkin, Melon, Cucumber.

11. Gynandria, stamens on the
pistil - - - - - 2

Andrachne, or Bastard Orpine.

XXII. DIOECIA. Fifteen Orders.

1. Monandria, one stamen - - 2

Screw Pine.

2. Diandria, two stamens - - 3

Willow.

3. Triandria, three stamens - - 6

Poet's Cassia.

4. Tetrandria, four stamens - - 7

Misseltoe.

5. Pentandria, five stamens - - 12

Hop, Hemp, Spinach.

6. Hexandria, six stamens - - 4

Black-briony.

7. Octandria, eight stamens - - 3

Poplar.

lxviii

8. Enneandria, nine stamens - - 2 Genera.

Dog's Mercury.

9. Decandria, ten stamens - - 4

Papaw.

10. Dodecandria, twelve stamens - 3

Moon-seed.

11. Icosandria, many stamens - - 1

Flacourtia.

12. Polyandria, many stamens - - 2

Cliffortia.

13. Monadelphica, filaments united

in one - - - - - 6

Yew-tree, Cedar-tree, Juniper.

14. Syngenesia, anthers united - 1

Butcher's Broom.

15. Gynandria, stamens on the

pistil - - - - - 1

Clusia.

XXIII. POLYGAMIA. Three Orders.

1. Monoecia, perfect and imperfect flowers on the same plant - - - - - 24 Genera.

Banana-tree, Maple, Sensitive Plant,
Crosswort, Pellitory of the Wall.

2. Dioecia, perfect flowers on one plant, and imperfect on another - - - - - 10

Ash-tree, Three-thorned Acacia, Amber-tree.

3. Trioecia, perfect flowers on one plant, stamiferous on a second, and pistilliferous on a third - - - - - 2

Fig, Carob-tree.

XXIV. CRYPTOGRAMIA. Four Orders.

1. Filices, Ferns; bearing seed on
the back of the leaves - 18 Genera.

Horse tail, Adder's-tongue, Brake,
True Maiden-hair.

2. Musci, Mosses; having imper-
fect flowers distinct, and
the seeds in a capsule,
often covered with a
veil - - - - - 11

Bog-moss, Wolf's-claw Moss.

3. Algæ, having imperfect flowers
distinct, and the seeds
either like a meal on the
leaves, or inclosed in blad-
ders - - - - - 12

Rhen-deer Moss, Sea-weed, Liver-wort,
Cup-bearing Lichen.

4. Fungi, having no discernible
flowers, but seeds in the
gills, pores, cups, &c. 10 Genera.

Mushroom, Truffle, Morel, Common
Puff-ball

XXV. PALMA. One Order.

Palma, having generally the stami-
niferous and pistilliferous
flowers distinct - - - 9

Palm-tree, Cocoa-nut-tree.

CLASS I.

HIPPURIS.

Mare's-tail.^a*MONANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.*

No velvet mantle, no embroider'd veil,
 Shields poor Hippuris from the northern gale;
 'Midst the damp meadow, or the oozy bed,
 In lowly modesty she rears her head.
 No gaudy train this simple fair attend,
 No crowd of sycophants before her bend;
 One friend alone her hapless fortune cheers;
 He soothes her woes, and dries her pearly tears.

So Genius drooping in oblivion's shade,
 Turns her meek eye in vain for human aid;
 So the rude blasts of poverty and scorn
 Throw winter's darkness o'er her op'ning morn;
 Chill the young buds of fancy in their birth,
 And strew her blossom'd treasures on the earth.

What bids her soul aspire above this state,
 And brave the miseries of adverse fate?
 What can the pangs of cold neglect allay,
 And cheer her sorrows with the smiles of day?
 Serener joys than empty fame can lend,
 The kind endearments of a bosom friend.

* There is only one species of this genus a native of Britain; it grows in ditches and stagnant waters. The flower is found at the base of each leaf, and is as simple as possible; there being neither calyx, nor corolla, nor seed-vessel, and only one filament, one pistil, and one seed.

CLASS I.

C A N N A.

Indian flowering Reed.^b

MONANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.

FROM the tall Canna's sable polish'd seeds
 The pious nun prepares her holy beads;
 While at her shrine she seeks almighty grace,
 The savage Indian shoots the feather'd race:
 Arm'd with those beads that mark her sacred
 — pray'r,
 He hurls destruction through the trackless air.
A gallant youth, in crimson vest array'd,
 Supplies the Indian, and the cloister'd maid.

^b A native of both Indies; the flowers are produced in large spikes, and are of a bright scarlet: they are succeeded by a fruit or capsule, oblong, rough, and crowned with the three-cornered emblement of the flower which remains. When the fruit is ripe, the capsule opens lengthwise into three cells, filled with round, shining, black and hard seeds, which are used by the Indians as shot, and strung for prayer beads in some catholic countries.

CLASS I.

LOPEZIA RACEMOSA.

Mexican Lopezia.^c

MONANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.

ON Quito's shores, where Spain an empire holds,
 And the rich Earth her golden stores unfolds;
 When the rude natives avarice enslav'd,
 And Lopez' arm a regal sceptre wav'd;
 In nature's simple grace, *a blushing fair*
 Before the hero bow'd with modest air:
 'Fair flow'r,' he cried, and clasp'd her in his arms,
 'Let Spain's rich soil improve thy op'ning charms.'
 Then o'er the sea his trembling bride he bore,
 And smiling beauty grac'd his native shore;
 In soften'd harmony she bears his name,
 And fair Lopezia adds to Lopez' fame.

One tawny page, in golden gems array'd,
Shares all the honours of th' advent'rous maid.

° *Lopezia Racemosa*—one stamen, one pistil: the calyx consists of four leaves, and the corolla of four irregular petals of a pale red colour: the seed-vessel is a round capsule of four cells, and four valves. This plant is of a very elegant and singular structure; it is a native of South America, and grows spontaneously about Mexico. It was named *Lopezia* in compliment to Tho. Lopez, a Spaniard, who was appointed senator in America under the reign of the emperor Charles V.

CLASS II.
VERONICA.

Speedwell.^d

DIANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.

In clouds of azure see the sainted *fair*
 On angels' pinions wafted through the air;
 Humble and modest, meek Religion's child,
 Her pure abode is 'mid th' uncultur'd wild;
 There her blue eye she lifts to heav'n's vast height,
 And hails the God of everlasting light.

Two brother-saints the holy maid attend,
 And to her sage commands obsequious bend.

So torn from all that social life endears,
 That friendship cherishes, and love reveres,
 Robb'd of her bosom's peace and proudest claim,
 Her faith suspected and her virgin fame,
 The beauteous Adelaide implor'd the aid^e
 Of heav'nly grace, and sought a cloister's shade,

But the pure feelings of her faithful soul
 Mourn'd the sad sacrifice, and spurn'd controul;
 Love's pleasing visions charm'd each lonely hour,
 And Nature laugh'd at Superstition's pow'r.

^d So named from a female saint: the corolla is irregular, wheel-shaped, and divided into four segments, the lowest of which is narrower than the rest. There are forty species, fifteen of which are natives of Great Britain. The one selected for example is very common among bushes and under hedges; its delicate blue flowers constitute one of the most beautiful ornaments of May.

^e *The beauteous Adelaide*, in allusion to the elegant tragedy of that name, written by J. H. Pye, Esq.

CLASS II.

J A S M I N U M.

Jasmine.^f

DIANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.

WITH fragrant scent in artless beauty's ease,
 In snowy folds that kiss the summer's breeze,
 Attractive fair, the lovely Jasmine see
 Bow her fine head, and bend her supple knee;
 With piteous air she lifts th' imploring eye,
 Pleads her sad tale, and heaves the tender sigh,
 ' In vain *two brothers* my affection share,
 My helpless nature claims a *parent's* care:
 Oh, to a mother's bosom let me cling,
 Round her lov'd neck my arms encircling fling;
 Press on her honied lips the filial kiss;
 Feel on her breast a cherish'd daughter's bliss!'

^f It has shrubby, long, slender stalks and branches rising upon supports fifteen to twenty feet high, with numerous white flowers, from the joints and ends, of a very fragrant odour. The corolla is inferior, regular, monopetalous, and salver-shaped, divided into five segments; the anthers are attached to the tube of the corolla; the pericarp is a berry of two cells, and the seeds are covered with a loose coat or aril. There are six species, the corolla of some of which is yellow. The flowers of the Catalonian Jasmine are of a blush red without, and white within.

CLASS II.

O L E A.

Olive.^s*DIANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.*

SEE from divine Olympia's tow'ring height
Stream o'er the earth a blaze of glorious light.

Hark! Pallas cries, ' Tumultuous discord cease,

I bear with me^h the olive-branch of peace.'

At her mild look Bellona curbs the reins,ⁱ

And her proud coursers' mettled rage restrains;

No more her flaming torch consum'd the land,

But fell extinguish'd from her trembling hand;

High in the air her scorpion whip she hurl'd,

Then sunk unpitied to the nether world.

As Peace advanc'd, with Pleasure in her train,

Gay Love was heard to chaunt his cheerful strain;

Fond Hope her list'ning ear attentive hung

O'er the sweet melody her baby sung;

The widow'd fair who mourn'd their absent lords
 From faithful Echo caught the rapt'rous words;
 Triumphant valour sprung to beauty's breast,
 And pining sorrow sunk to endless rest.

Two noble youths of bright Minerva's band
 Consign'd her wreath to Love's delighted hand:
 On Pleasure's wing the saucy boy arose,
 And plac'd it smiling on the hero's brows;
 Clapt his light pinions o'er the happy pair,
 Then soar'd exulting through the trackless air.

^s Olive-tree. Two stamens, one pistil: the corolla is white and quadrifid, with the segments nearly ovate. The fruit is a mono-spermous plum. There are three species, one of which, *Europea*, is much cultivated in the southern countries of Europe for the fruit, from which oil is extracted.

^h The Olive is the emblem of Peace, and sacred to Apollo and Minerva. When the latter disputed with Neptune the honour of giving a name to the city of Athens, the assembly of the gods decreed that whoever should produce what was most useful to mankind should have the preference; Neptune, with the stroke of his trident, formed a horse, and Minerva caused an olive to spring from the ground, which being the symbol of peace, was considered preferable to the horse, which is the emblem of war, and she obtained the victory by unanimous consent.

ⁱ *Bellona*, the goddess of War: she was the sister of Mars; according to some, his daughter or wife. She is generally depicted driving the chariot of Mars with a lighted torch in her hand.

CLASS III.

VALERIANA.

Valerian.^k*TRIANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.*

WHEN Melancholy, with sunk leaden eye,
 Droops her wan face, and heaves the painful sigh;
 When her fine nerves smart with Affliction's
 wound,

And throb to agony at Mirth's gay sound;
 And Mis'ry, bleeding for her cruel woes,
 Mocks all expression that might give repose;
 In silent gloom her solemn vigil keeps,
 And in mute horror o'er the suff'rer weeps.
 Behold Valeria quick from heav'n descends,
 And o'er the anguish'd maid in pity bends!
 In her fair hand the magic draught she holds,
 And the rich stores of health and life unfolds.

Three noble youths in silver goblets bear
 The healing cordial to the sinking fair:
 Then o'er her brow the smile of pleasure beams,
 And the bright ray of playful fancy gleams.

^k Three stamens, one pistil. There are twenty-one species, four only are natives of Britain, one of which is peculiarly efficacious in nervous affections. The root of this plant is perennial: the flowers are small, of a white or purplish colour, and terminate the stem and branches in large bunches. It flowers in June, and commonly grows about woods and hedges.

CLASS III.

TRITICUM.

Wheat.¹*TRIANDRIA, DIGYNIA.*

As fertile Nilus rolls his frothy waves,
 His winding stream the haughty Egypt laves;
 There the rich soil with cheerful plenty smiles,
 And reigns the wonder of the distant isles:
 From the vast bosom of its frothy bed
 Refulgent Beauty rais'd her modest head;
 O'er the rude plains she wing'd her dewy flight,
 Chasing the heavy clouds of sable night:
 The infant arts rise at her magic sound,
 Drive the sharp plough, and break the clotted
 ground.

Three ruddy swains that form her rural train
 Cast in the earth the life-supporting grain;

Then the far country waves with golden corn,
 And Plenty's gifts the laughing fields adorn.
Two lovely maids, in saffron garments drest,
 Carol the pleasures of the harvest feast.

¹ Three stamens and two pistils: the calyx is bivalve, solitary; and generally contains three florets: the corolla is bivalve, one valve being bluntish, the other acute. There are fifteen species.

Agriculture is said to have originated in Egypt, where corn grows spontaneously: Osiris, son of Jupiter and Niobe, and king of Egypt, is regarded as the inventor of this art, and his wife Isis as the discoverer of the use of wheat and barley.

'Then the far country waves with golden corn;
 The soil untill'd a ready harvest yields,

With wheat and barley wave the golden fields.' HOMER'S *Odyssey*.

CLASS III.

SACCHARUM.

Sugar-cane.^m*TRIANDRIA, DIGYNIA.*

HIGH on a pointed rock *two sisters* stood,
 And their big tears increas'd the rolling flood.
 'Yon sails,' they cried, 'that meet our distant sight,
 Steer far from hence, here dwells eternal night;
 Here Avarice has fix'd her iron throne,
 And feasts her vitals on the captive's groan.
 Hark, from these shores her knotted whip resounds,
 While anguish issues from her bleeding wounds!
 See, worn by slavery's relentless host,
 Yon sickly negro stalk along the coast:
 Mark that sad mother on the burning sands,
 Who clasps in wild despair her shrivel'd hands;
 On her dark breast a new-born infant lies,
 Smiling, unconscious, at its mother's sighs.

Ah me! in vain its little hand explores
 Her tumid bosom, or its milky stores.
 Poor babe! for thee no honied streams shall flow,
 Thou hapless victim of thy parent's woe!
 Those little eyes, just op'd to meet the light,
 Shall close ere long in dark oblivion's night.
 Ah! blest beyond thy swarthy race, to have
 A quick redemption, and an early grave.

'Great champion,' hail! in freedom's glorious
 cause,

Who nobly spurn'd oppression's cruel laws;
 Aspir'd to burst the fetters of the mind,
 And give a slave the blessings of mankind:
 Thy heart at least could feel a brother's wrong,
 When thy free country join'd the guilty throng.
 In vain thy gen'rous breast so warmly glow'd,
 And from thy lips sweet strains of mercy flow'd:
 In vain those lips, with holy wisdom fraught,
 Breath'd the pure precepts angels might have
 taught:

Self-int'rest smother'd pity in its birth,
And leads e'en now her murd'ers o'er the earth.

'O God of justice, raise thy mighty hand,
And strike with gather'd wrath a guilty land!
Then the proud tyrant, humbled by thy rod,
Shall feel the vengeance of an angry God:
Her lofty head rich Commerce shall incline,
And bow reluctant to compassion's shrine:
Freedom the veil of ignorance shall rend,
And grateful science at her altars bend;
Where *three dark youths* a deathless trophy raise
In grateful homage to the hero's praise.'

^m Three stamens, two pistils. It is a native of Africa, the East Indies, and of Brazil, from whence it was introduced into our West Indian islands soon after they were settled. The flower has no calyx, but a long down: the corolla is bivalved. The Sugar-cane is a jointed reed, commonly measuring from three feet and a half to seven feet in height, but sometimes rising to twelve feet: when ripe it is of a fine straw-colour, inclining to yellow, producing leaves or blades, the edges of which are finely and sharply serrated, and terminating in an arrow decorated with a panicle. The joints in one stalk are from forty to sixty in number, and the stalks rising from one root are sometimes very numerous.

ⁿ W. Wilberforce, Esq.

o Dr. Clark complimented Mr. Wilberforce's works by saying, 'they were worthy the pen of an angel, and deserved to be written in letters of gold.'

CLASS IV.

G A L I U M.

Lady's Bedstraw.^P*TETRANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.*

As India's pearls with soften'd lustre deck
 The nymph's light tresses, or her snowy neck;
 So gentle Galia shines with modest grace,
 And sheds reflected beauty on her race.
 At rosy dawn the lovely maid we view
 Ope her bright eye, and sip the silver dew;
 Her polish'd form recline in roseate bow'rs,
 Where *four gay sylphs* enchant the smiling hours;
 Waft fleeting time on pleasure's golden wing,
 And sweetly hail the joys of cheerful spring.

^P Four stamens, one pistil. A delicate little flower; the blossoms are white; the stem is jointed, and has about eight or ten leaves at each joint: the seeds are rough. It is frequent in fields and by the sides of hedges.

CLASS IV.

SCABIOSA.

Scabious.⁹*TETRANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.*

WHEN chain'd in ice the streams forget to flow,
 And the keen blasts from arctic regions blow;
 No more those vocal strains that charm'd the ear
 Thrill thro' the soul, and wake the rapt'rous tear,
 The tender heart with gentle love inspire,
 Or warm the bosom with seraphic fire;
 Hoarse is the tuneful bard, the warbling fair,
 And sullen murmurs die along the air,
 Till Columbaria, borne on honied wings,
 Lights on the earth, and opes her healing springs;
 Bids *four gay youths* amid her fragrant bow'rs
 Press the rich juices from her purple flow'rs,
 And smiling as she bows her supple knee,
 Brings the sweet cordial of her native tea.

• Four stamens, one pistil. *Scabiosa Columbaria*, a species belonging to the genus *Scabiosa*. They are aggregate, and produced single on a long peduncle, and are of a pale blue colour. The leaves next the ground are ovate, and notched about the edges, and those on the stalk pinnated. It is found wild in pastures and dry soils. An infusion of the flowers is reckoned efficacious in colds, coughs, and hoarsenesses,

CLASS IV.

CUSCUTA.

Dodder.

TETRANDRIA, DIGYNIA.

HUMBLE and modest, Art's well tutor'd child,
 Cuscuta wanders o'er the distant wild.
Four hapless boys, rear'd in corruption's seat,
 Drink from her breast the poison of deceit;
Two beauteous girls smile sweetly to ensnare,
 Roll their fine eyes, and move with graceful air.

To all she meets she pleads with silver tongue,
 And melts soft pity by her bleeding song;
 Throws her thin veil o'er Charity's bright eyes,
 And makes the heav'nly maid her golden prize;
 Twines her envenom'd thread around her heart,
 And gains her confidence by smiling art;
 Draws life and nurture from her gen'rous breast,
 Then stabs the bosom where she found her rest.

Ah! in thy treach'rous course, thy deep-laid
 plan,
 I view the image of ungrateful man.

* Four stamens, two pistils. There are two species of this genus, one of which is a native of Britain. This is a very singular plant, almost destitute of leaves, parasitical, and creeping: it decays at the root, and fastens itself upon hops, flax, nettles, and beans, from whence it draws its nourishment, and in gratitude strangles its benefactor. Its stalk is slender as a thread, and the flowers come out in sessile knots. The calyx is divided half way into four or five plants, and the corolla, which is white and monopetalous, is divided into as many segments: the seed-vessel is a bilocular capsule.

CLASS V.

SOLANUM.

Nightshade.^s*PENTANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.*

'My soul's first hope! thy mother's sweetest joy!'

Cried smiling Laura, as she kiss'd her boy,

'Oh wander not where dark Solana show'rs

Her baleful dews, and twines her purple flow'rs,

Lest round thy neck she throw her snaring arms,

Sap thy life's blood, and riot on thy charms.

Her shining berry, as the ruby bright,

Might please thy taste, and tempt thy eager sight:

Trust not this specious veil; beneath its guise,

In honied streams a fatal poison lies,

That, link'd in guilty bands with gloomy pride,

Five youths prepare to tempt thy infant tribe.'

So Vice allures with Virtue's pleasing song,

And charms her victims with a siren's tongue;

In melting strains her artful numbers roll,
 And move the tender passions of the soul;
 Chase trembling Reason from her native throne,
 And make the blushing captive all her own.

* Five stamens, one pistil. There are sixty-six species of this genus, most of them natives of the East and West Indies. *Solanum Dulcamara*, which we have selected as a specimen, is a native of Britain and Africa: it grows in hedges, well supplied with water and flowers, about the end of June. It is a slender climbing plant, rising to six or more feet in height: the flowers hang in loose clusters, of a purple colour, divided into five pointed segments: the calyx is purple, with an equal number of divisions: the five filaments are short, black, and inserted into the tube of the corolla: the anthers are yellow, and united in a point: the berry, when ripe, is red, and contains many flat yellowish seeds. On chewing the roots we find first a bitter, then a sweet taste; hence the name. The berries are said to be poisonous, and easily mistaken by children for currants.

— Under this class ranks a natural order, entitled Luridæ, the plants of which are mostly poisonous. They are characterized by a permanent calyx, divided like the corolla, which is monopetalous, into five segments, five stamens, one pistil, a bilocular seed-vessel, and either a capsule or berry inclosed within the flower. Some are used medicinally, and others, by soil and cultivation, have been rendered eatable.

† Sirens, three sea nymphs, who charmed so much by their melodious voice, that all forgot their employments to listen to them, and at last died for want.

CLASS V.

PRIMULA.

Primrose.^a*PENTANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.*

As fell Disease with scowling eye advanc'd,
 At my soul's lord her deadly shaft she lanced;
 Round his fine brow her poison'd wreath she wove,
 And to dark cypress chang'd the flow'rs of love:
 Sad, o'er his mournful couch, Despair was seen
 To hang with frantic grief and haggard mien;
 While fond Affection claspt him to her heart,
 And shriek'd in agony, 'Tis death to part;
 Live, live for me!' in piercing tones she cried,
 On her wan lips the fault'ring accents died;
 'Thy Anna's voice was wont to raise a smile,
 Soothe thy dark brow, thy pensive cares beguile;
 Can it not give thee to my longing arms,
 Restore thee health, and ease my sad alarms?

Oh! if no pow'r thy valued life can save,
 On my fond bosom make thy early grave;
 And when to better worlds thou wing'st thy flight,
 And seek'st the realms of everlasting light,
 As thro' life's path with trembling step I tread,
 Thou on my erring virtue courage shed;
 Teach me thy holy precepts to obey,
 My pride subdue, my rebel passions sway:
 Teach me to share with thee an angel's prize,
 Then snatch me spotless to thy kindred skies.

How oft, lov'd *Primula*, my tortur'd breast
 Sought in thy bow'rs a momentary rest;
 Oft on thy charms with heavy eye I gaz'd,
 And sigh'd o'er beauties that my hand had rais'd.
 Five tender brothers form'd thy modest train,
 And sooth'd my woes with music's heav'nly strain;
 Thy gentle hand wip'd my fast falling tears,
 Cheer'd me with hope, and calm'd my anxious fears:
 The hope you gave with joy my bosom fir'd,
 And with salvation's pow'r my arm inspir'd.

So, when grim Death his barbed arrow drew,
 Quick to his aid on love's light wing I flew,
 With magic touch the pointed shaft I broke,
 And snatch'd the victim from his deadly stroke:
 In that all sacred hour a happy wife
 Sav'd—ye blest pow'rs! she sav'd her husband's life.

‘ Since then no human tongue can speak the
 praise

That needs a seraph's voice and seraph's lays,
 By virtuous deeds my boundless thanks I'll prove;
 I'll live, great God, the emblem of my love.’

^u Five stamens, one pistil. It belongs to a natural order called *Preciæ*, from *precious*, early ripe, and comprehends such plants as flower early in the spring: their general characters are a monophyllous quinquefid permanent calyx, a monopetalous quinquefid corolla, and a capsule for a seed-vessel, superior or inclosed within the calyx. The genera of this order from which we have selected the *Primula Veris*, is distinguished by an involucre under the flower or knot of flowers; the corolla funnel or salver-shaped, with the tube cylindrical and open at top; the stigma globose, and the capsule unilocular. The beautiful and numerous tribe of *Auriculas* and *Polyanthus* rank under this order. For a more minute description see Martyn's *Letters on Botany*.

These lines were written at the request of a friend, who, during a dangerous indisposition of her husband, found her only relaxation from the confinement of a sick room in visiting her greenhouse, and among its flowers she watched with peculiar pleasure the expansion and growth of this favourite Primrose.

CLASS V.

Æ T H U S A.

Fool's Parsley.^w

PENTANDRIA, DIGYNIA.

BENEATH the light Umbrella's silken shade

Two sister nymphs trip lightly o'er the glade:

Five duteous youths obedient form their train,

Shade the hot sun, or shelter the cold rain.

So the young maiden shields her greenhouse
care

From the rude dangers of the chilling air.

'O Flora, rear my fondest hopes,' she cries,

'By dews refreshing and by genial skies!

Let not the cank'rous worm its buds explore,

Or plund'ring bees destroy their nectar'd store.

Think how their beauties claim thy watchful aid,

A blast may chill them, or a sun may fade.'

Ah! in their tender form, their transient hues,
The lovely emblem of herself she views.

▼ Five stamens, two pistils. A plant of the natural order of Umbellatæ, so named from its fancied resemblance to the form of an umbrella. The plant selected for an example, *Ethusa Lynapium*, has a partial involucre of three or five leaflets: it is a native of Britain; it grows in corn fields and gardens, and, from its resemblance to common parsley, has sometimes been mistaken for it, and when eaten occasioned sickness.

CLASS VI.

NARCISSUS.

Daffodil.^x*HEXANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.*

As bending o'er the stream Narcissus^y stood,
 And view'd his image in the crystal flood,
 Love's tender flame his youthful bosom fir'd;
 He gaz'd and sigh'd, he wonder'd and admir'd;
 With eager hope he strove to catch these charms,
 But claspt a shadow in his longing arms:
 Pining with grief he wander'd through the grove,
 And Echo^z answer'd to each sigh of love,
 Till sinking under cruel passion's pow'r,
 The gay Narcissus vanish'd to a flow'r:
 Then *six* fond shepherds tun'd their oaten reed
 To chaunt the golden beauty of the mead;
 Still on the spot in pious strains they sing,
 Where blooms this early tribute of the spring.

So some fair maid, in beauty's smiling hour,
 Bows to the idol of her darling pow'r;
 Her youthful breast with hope of conquest
 fir'd,

Pants to be seen, be courted and admir'd:
 With frolic step she treads life's giddy maze,
 And dreads no insult but neglect of praise.

.Ah! not to thee fond Sympathy appeals,
 Nor weeping Sorrow tells the pangs she feels.
 Not hearts like thine can throb for others' woe,
 Nor taste the bliss that gen'rous bosoms know;
 'Tis self alone thy wish, thy hope employs:
 Feel then, poor victim, only selfish joys:
 Sublimer pleasures leave to souls refin'd:
 Thine's but a shadow of the human mind.

* Six stamens, one pistil: a genus of plants belonging to a natural order entitled *Spathaceæ*, or furnished with a spathe or sheath instead of a calyx. They agree in having a bulbous root; a simple or branched stalk terminated by a spathe or sheath; a superior corolla of six equal petals; and a funnel-shaped monophyllous nectary which encloses the stamens. Our specimen grows wild in great abundance in woods

and under hedges, in several parts of England. It is an elegant and early flower.

‘ Daffodils,
That come before the swallow dares,
And take the winds of March.’ SHAKESP. *Winter’s Tale*.

^y Narcissus, in fabulous history, is a beautiful youth, the son of the river Cephissus, in Greece, and Liriope, born at Thespis in Bœotia. It was foretold by Tiresius, a celebrated prophet of Thebes, that he should not live after he had seen himself. As he was returning one day weary and fatigued from the chase, he stopped at the bank of a fountain to allay his thirst; when perceiving his reflected form in the water, he became enamoured of the shadowy image, and thinking it to be the nymph of the woods, attempted to approach the beautiful object, but finding that it constantly eluded his grasp, he languished with vexation and died. The gods, affected at his death, changed him into the flower which bears his name.

^z *Echo*, a daughter of Air and Tellus: she was one of Juno’s attendants, by whom she was deprived of speech on account of her loquacity, and only permitted to answer the questions which were put to her. Echo, after she had been punished by Juno, fell in love with Narcissus, but being despised by him, she pined away, and was changed into a stone, which still retained the power of voice.

CLASS VI.

HYACINTHUS.

Hyacinth.^a*HEXANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.*

I DIE, I die, young Hyacinthus^b said,
 Sunk on the earth, and droop'd his lovely head.
 Quick to his aid distress'd Apollo flew,
 And round the hero's neck his arms he threw.
 But whilst he strain'd him to his throbbing breast,
 And all the anguish of his soul exprest;
 His polish'd limbs by strange enchantment's pow'r
 Shoot into buds and blossom into flow'r;
 His auburn locks in verdant foliage flow,
 And wreaths of purple florets shade his brow.
 In bitter agony Apollo mourn'd
 The faded beauties that his friend adorn'd,
 Till *six fond loves* declar'd, with tender air,
 That Flora's garden was their choicest care.

‘ Sweet flow’r,’ he cried, and kiss’d its silken leaf,
 ‘ Thy simple beauty shall allay my grief:
 The sun of friendship shall improve thy hue,
 And tears of anguish drop refreshing dew.’

^a Six stamens, one pistil. The corolla is campanulate and single in its natural state, cut into six segments; at the top of the germ there are three pores or glands exuding honey. There are six species. *Hyacinthus Orientalis*, or Eastern Hyacinth, is the most esteemed, from which some hundreds of very beautiful varieties have been cultivated. This plant has a large, purplish, bulbous root, sending up several narrow erect leaves, eight or ten inches long. The flower-stalk is upright, robust, and succulent, from ten to fifteen inches in height, adorned with many large funnel or bell-shaped flowers, swelling at the base, and divided half way into six segments, collected in a pyramidal spike of different colours in the varieties, flowering in April or May.

^b *Hyacinthus*, the son of Amyclas king of Sparta: a strong and mutual friendship subsisted betwixt him and Apollo. Zephyrus, the son of Astreus and Aurora, was equally attached to him, but met with no return to his affection. Mortified by this neglect, and jealous of the kindness he lavished on Apollo, he determined to punish his favoured rival. While Apollo and Hyacinthus were playing at quoits, he turned the direction of a quoit which Apollo threw, upon the head of Hyacinthus, and killed him by the blow. Apollo, disconsolate for the loss of his friend, changed him into the flower which bears his name; and, as a farther tribute of his affection, commanded the feasts of Hyacinthia, which were held at Sparta, and lasted three days.

CLASS VI.

CONVALLARIA.

Lily of the Valley.°

HEXANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.

As the pure snow upon the Alpine height
 Glows with warm blushes at the dawn of light;
 And though with ceaseless suit the god of day
 On her nice ear still pours his golden lay,
 The icy virtue on her soul imprest
 Mocks the soft accents of his ardent breast:
 So the meek lily, void of art's vain aid,
 Blooms the sweet emblem of the timid maid.
 Attention's gaze her trembling heart alarms,
 And in the shade she hides her blushing charms.
 Round her fair form the light of reason plays,
 And each pure image of her mind displays.
Six simple brothers, nature's fav'rite care,
 In happy innocence her pleasures share;

With fragrant flow'rs her humble cot adorn,
 And taste the joys that bloom without a thorn.

* Six stamens, one pistil. The corolla is bell-shaped, and divided at top into six segments. The seed-vessel is a berry divided into three cells; each contains one seed, which becomes spotted before it ripens.

CLASS VII.

DISANDRA PROSTRATA.

Trailing Disandra.^d*HEPTANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.*

IN Spring's mild hours Disandra wakes to birth,
 Sweeps her gay robes and prints the dewy earth:
 The rising flow'rs droop as she skims along,
 And the plum'd warblers greet her with their
 song;

While sev'n young swains in bolder notes express
 The dazzling splendour of her golden dress.

So the world's votaries with submission bend
 To those whom wealth and pageantry attend.
 The sons of taste, with feelings more refin'd,
 Bow to the nobler virtues of the mind.

^d Seven stamens, one pistil. The calyx has seven leaves, the corolla wheel-shaped, flat, and divided into seven parts; the capsule two-celled. Its foliage greatly resembles that of the Ground Ivy; it is a trailing plant, the flowers are of a yellow colour, and when full blown have a very pleasing effect.

CLASS VII.

ÆSCULUS.

Horse-Chesnut.*

HEPTANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.

ARM'D with strong mail the proud Æscula stands,
 And sounds her thunders through the distant
 lands;
 Shakes her dread lances o'er her valiant tribe,
 And calls the conqu'ring heroes to her side.
 Quick, at the sound, sev'n gallant soldiers wield
 The pointed jav'lin or the burnish'd shield:
 At Beauty's shrine with ardent suit they sigh,
 And bravely swear to conquer or to die.

* Seven stamens, one pistil. The principal characters of the genus are a small calyx of one leaf, slightly divided at top into five segments, and swelling at the base; a corolla of five petals inserted into the calyx and unequally coloured; a capsule of three cells, in which one or two seeds only come to perfection. There are two species. The Hippocastanum, or Horse-chesnut, brought from the northern parts of Asia. It flowers in the month of May, and its

beautiful pyramids of flowers, spotted with rose colour, and its large digitate leaves, make a very noble appearance. The growth of this tree is extremely rapid. The second species is the Pavia, or Scarlet-horse Flowering Chesnut; it grows to the height of fifteen or sixteen feet. The leaves are smaller, and the indentures at the edges deeper and more acute. The flowers are in full blow about the middle of June, and are of a bright red.

CLASS VII.

TRIENTALIS.

Chick-weed.^f*HEPTANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.*

SEE yon *lone* flow'r in Britain's fertile vales,
 Though fann'd by Summer's soft enliv'ning gales,
 Bow her fair head, and o'er her offspring dear,
 Seven lov'd infants, drop the tender tear;
 Mourn the sad hour that mark'd their hapless birth,
 And yield them trembling to their parent earth;
 Like her to live, rear'd by no friendly hand,
 Neglected strangers in their parent land.

So ⁸Belisarius in degen'rate Rome
 Seem'd like a stranger in his native home:
 For daring Vice her poison'd seeds had sown,
 And base Corruption shook the tott'ring throne:
 Honour and Justice from the state were fled,
 And Virtue found no place to lay her head.

Ye sons of Britain, blush, while mem'ry reads
 The glowing records of these guilty deeds;
 Rend from her shameless brows the wreath of
 fame,
 And stamp her annals with eternal shame.
 As polish'd Gibbon captivates your ear,
 Or tender Marmontel awakes the tear;
 While these alternate sympathies impart,
 As genius charms or feeling melts the heart,
 Oh! let the blessings of this land and age
 The grateful tribute of your souls engage,
 Where justice, truth, and honour, are rever'd,
 Virtue is reverenc'd, and God is feared:
 Where native freedom, peace, and plenty, smile,
 For George and Charlotte guard Britannia's isle.

^f Seven stamens, one pistil. The calyx divided into seven parts. The corolla is equal, and divided into seven segments; the berry is unilocular and dry. There is only one species, the *Europæa*, of this genus; and the only genus of this class that is a native of Great Britain. The stalk is single, five or six inches high, terminated with five, six, or seven oval-pointed leaves, from the centre of which arise on long foot-stalks two white starry flowers, each generally consisting of seven oval and equal petals, succeeded by a globular and dry

berry, covered with a thin white rind, having one cell, and containing several angular seeds.

z Belisarius, a celebrated general, who, in a degenerate and effeminate age, in the reign of Justinian, emperor of Constantinople, renewed all the glorious victories, battles, and triumphs, which had rendered the Romans so distinguished in the time of the republic. He died, after a life of military glory, and the trial of royal ingratitude, in the 565th year of the Christian era.

CLASS VIII.

DAPHNE.

Mezereon.^f

OCTANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.

IN royal purple, or in snowy white,
 The lovely Daphne greets the dawning light.
 What, though no foliage veil her polish'd form,
 Drink the cold rain, or shelter the rude storm;
 See careful Nature, to protect the maid,
 Her shiv'ring limbs in velvet vestments shade:
 While the rude breezes of a northern sky
 Respect her charms, and in soft murmurs die.
 The warbling race in notes melodious sing,
 And hail the smiling harbinger of Spring.
Eight playful youths in sportive frolic lead
 The blooming damsel o'er the spangled mead,
 While the bright sun enlivens winter's morn,
 And gems pellucid glitter on each thorn.

^h Eight stamens, one pistil. There are fifteen species, of which the Mezereon, or Spurge Olive, is the most beautiful. It is a low deciduous shrub, a native of Germany, and has likewise been discovered in some woods near Andover in Hampshire. There are four varieties: the white, which produces yellow berries; the pale, red; the crimson and the purple producing red berries. These elegant plants bloom as early as January or February, a season when few shrubs present us with their beauties. It diffuses an odour peculiarly sweet; after the flowers are faded the leaves make their appearance, and continue, with the fine red berries, to ornament the shrub-beries till autumn.

CLASS VIII.

FUCHSIA COCCINEA.

Scarlet Fuchsia.¹*OCTANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.*

WHY with bow'd head, belov'd Coccinea, say,
 You blush to meet the dazzling light of day?
 Rob'd in imperial state thy royal grace
 In ev'ry movement of thy form we trace;
 The eight fine youths that round thy altar bend,
 With constant faith thy gentle steps attend.
 In thy meek air superior charms they see;
 For modest worth is diffident, like thee.

¹ Fuchsia Coccinea. Eight stamens, one pistil. The calyx is monophyllous, and the corolla consists of four petals. The berry is inferior, containing four cells, with many seeds. This plant is a native of Chili, and takes the name of Fuchsia from Fuchs, a German botanist of great celebrity.

CLASS VIII.

E R I C A.

Heath.^k*OCTANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.*

AMID old Cambria's wild romantic bow'rs,
 Where erst the Muses eull'd their choicest flow'rs;
 Erica stray'd, with soul inspir'd, to hail
 The varied landscape of the winding vale;
 Where Clywd's stream with rapid current flows,
 On whose clear waves each soften'd beauty glows;
 Where in a purple mist the hills are seen,
 The sky's bright azure, and the vivid green.
 And distant ocean, lost in azure light,
 Where the white sail scarce meets the straining
 sight,
Eight shepherd boys, high o'er the dizzy steep,
 Tune their wild notes and tend their timid sheep.
 Then the bright spirits of their Bards arise,¹
 Aerial beings leave their native skies:

The mountain elves their frolic feats display,
And sportive fairies round the minstrels play.

* Eight stamens, one pistil. The characters of this genus are: a calyx of four leaves inclosing the germ. A monopetalous corolla divided into four segments; the filaments inserted into the receptacle; the anthers bifid, and a capsule of four cells. There are four species natives of Great Britain; among which *Erica Vulgaris*, Common Heath, is so general, that vast tracts of land take their name from it. It is distinguished by the anthers being terminated with two horns, and lying within the flower, the style appearing behind it; the corollas bell-shaped, and not quite regular; the calyxes double; the leaves opposite, and shaped like the head of an arrow. It covers the mountainous parts of Wales, and in the Highlands of Scotland it is converted to a variety of uses. The poorer inhabitants make the walls of their cottages with alternate layers of heath and mortar made of black earth and straw; they thatch their cabins with it; and, by placing the roots downwards, and the tops only being uppermost, they make beds sufficiently soft to sleep on. In the Island of Sky, ale is frequently made by brewing one part of malt and two of the tops of heaths. Woollen cloth boiled in alum, and afterwards in a strong decoction of heath tops, becomes a fine orange colour. The stalks and tops will tan leather; and made into faggots it is an excellent fuel to burn in ovens. Cattle in general are not very fond of it. Bees extract a great deal of honey from the flowers, which give a reddish cast to the honey. This genus contains no less than seventy-four species; seventy of which are exotics, and adorn our green-house collections.

¹ Bards, a celebrated sacerdotal order among the ancient Gauls and Britons, who praised their heroes, and published their fame in their verses and on musical instruments.

CLASS IX.

CASSIA.^m*ENNEANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.*

IN the drear convent's solitary gloom
 Where superstition rears a living tomb,
 And beauty, doom'd in early life to part
 From each lov'd scene, which pleas'd her youth-
 ful heart,
 Mourns the sad path, by cruel zealots trod,
 And bows, reluctant, to the shrine of God.
 While the deep organ sounds the hallow'd strain
 With solemn step proceed the pious train.
 In polish'd censers, wrought with wond'rous care,
Nine cherub boys the holy incense bear.
 In clouds of smoke the fragrant odours rise,
 Fraught with the sinner's pray'r, and captive's
 sighs.

So the learn'd Magi, warn'd of God's decree
 Before the infant Christ to bow the knee,
 Chose the rich Cassia's fragrant flow'r to bring
 A grateful off'ring to their future King.

Lord! may that star which journey'd o'er
 their head,
 And mark'd the spot he made his humble bed,
 On us arise, with bright effulgence blaze,
 And clear those mists misguided faith may raise;
 Proclaim to distant worlds a Saviour giv'n,
 And point the path which leads the way to Heav'n.

^m *Cassia*.—Nine stamens, one pistil. It is characterized by a flower with five roundish concave petals; it has nine declining stamens, three of the lower are long, and three of the upper shorter; the summits of the three lower are large, arched, beaked, and separated at their points. In the centre is a long taper germen, which becomes a long pod divided by transverse partitions, one or two roundish seeds fastened to the margin of the upper valve. *Cassia Lignea* is the bark of a tree of this genus, much like the Cinnamon, growing promiscuously with it in the Island of Ceylon. Some naturalists think it more properly the Cinnamon of Sumatra, Java, and Malabar; it possesses a sweet, poignant, and agreeable smell, and is used among the odoriferous drugs for the incense in Catholic churches.

CLASS IX.

ANACARDIUM.

Cashew-nut.ⁿ*ENNEANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.*

WHEN India's sun the blushing roses fade,
 And tan the lilies of the blooming maid,
 O'er her wan skin she rubs the Cashew oil,
 And blooming youth rewards her daring toil:
 A downy softness clothes her lovely face,
 She blooms again with renovated grace.
 To her pleas'd mind enchanting visions rise,
 And future conquests sparkle in her eyes.
Nine simple boys her polish'd mirror hold,
 And gaze with wonder as her charms unfold.
 So Forsyth kindles by his magic pow'r°
 Expiring verdure in its latest hour;
 Spreads o'er the aged tree his plastic earth,
 And wakes a new creation into birth.

The wither'd trunk feels his electric hand;
 Blooms with fresh charms, and lives at his com-
 mand:

Warm with new life the vig'rous boughs ascend;
 The buds develop, the young shoots extend,
 And bear luxuriant, from an aged root,
 The waving blossoms and a numerous fruit.
 Thus 'midst the mould'ring tow'r, or tott'ring
 dome,

Coeval trees with youthful verdure bloom;
 Resist the pow'r of season and of clime,
 And smile triumphant o'er the wreck of time.

ⁿ *Anacardium*.—Nine stamens, one pistil; only one species of this genus is yet known to botanists, *Anacardium Occidentale*. It grows naturally in the West Indies, where it arrives to the height of twenty feet; the flower consists of a five-leaved calyx, and a corolla of five reflex petals and ten filaments; hence Linnæus at first ranked it in the tenth class, till he found that one filament was universally destitute of an anther. From more recent observation it has been discovered that it has perfect and staminiferous flowers on distinct individuals, and therefore more properly belongs to the twenty-third Class, *Polygamia Diœcia*. The fruit is as large as an orange, and full of an acid juice. To the apex of this fruit grows a nut the shape of a hare's kidney, the shell is very hard, and the kernel, which has a pleasant flavour, is covered with a thin film, between which, and the shell there is a thick black inflammable oil, of such

a caustic nature that it will raise blisters on the lips and tongue. The young ladies in the West Indies esteem it an excellent cosmetic, and when they fancy themselves too much tanned, they scrape off the thin outside of the shell and apply the oil to their faces; the skin, being poisoned, swells and grows black, and in the course of five or six days entirely peels off; in about a fortnight the new skin produced by this process looks as fair and as delicate as that of an infant.

° *So Forsyth kindles.*—Alluding to an ingenious composition invented by Mr. Forsyth, of the Royal Gardens, Kensington, which has the property of restoring to decayed trees the luxuriance and vigour of young ones.

CLASS IX.

B U T O M U S.

Flowering Rush.^p*ENNEANDRIA, HEXAGYNIA.*

Flow in soft harmony, ye silver waves;
 Obedient Mermaids, leave your crystal caves;
 Ye lakes and streams, unfold your hidden flow'rs,
 For fair Butoma decks her sedge-wove bow'rs.
 By *six young Naiads* led, the damsel guides^a
 Her stately course along the rippling tides;
 Descends with nimble foot the rush-grown steep,
 And eyes the wonders of the wat'ry deep.
Nine Tritons view, with soften'd lustre beam,^r
 Her charms reflected on the glossy stream.
 In rapt'rous strains their fluted shells resound
 The praise of beauty with melodious sound.
 So crowds delighted throng'd the smiling shore
 When Cydnus' stream the queen of Egypt bore;^c

Fair as the goddess of Idalia's groves,^u
 Her train the graces and enraptur'd loves.
 Enamour'd Zephyrs from their dewy wing
 Shook eastern perfumes and the sweets of spring:
 Young Cupids fann'd with love-inspiring gales
 The burnish'd vessel and its purple sails:
 While tuneful Nereids, rising on the shores,^x
 Sung to the music of its silver oars.
 Rome's mighty victor ey'd th' enchanting scene,^y
 Own'd beauty's pow'r, and bow'd to Egypt's
 queen.

^p *Butomus*.—Nine stamens, six pistils. There is but one species of this genus, the *Umbellatus*, a native of this country. Of this there are two varieties; the one with a white, the other with a rose-coloured flower. They grow in ponds or standing water; the flowers are produced at the end of a naked stalk in an umbel. They have no calyx, but a three-leaved involucre, a corolla of six petals, and six monospermous capsules.

^q *Naïads*, certain inferior deities who presided over rivers, springs, wells, and fountains. They generally inhabited the country, and resorted to the woods or meadows near the stream over which they presided. They are represented as young and beautiful virgins, often leaning upon an urn, from which flows a stream of water.

^r Tritons, sea deities, half men and half fishes.

^s *Cydnus*, a river of Cilicia, near Tarsus, in Asia Minor.

^t Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, celebrated for her beauty and cunning; she was defeated by Augustus at the famous naval engagement at Actium, thirty years before Christ; where, by flying with sixty sail, she ruined the interest of Antony, who had married her. She destroyed herself by the bite of an asp, that she might not fall into the conqueror's hands. (Vide Lempriere's Classical Dictionary.)

^u Idalus, a mountain of Cyprus, at the foot of which was Idalium, a town with a grove sacred to Venus.

^x Nereids, nymphs of the sea, fifty in number; as they had the power of ruffling or calming the waters, they were always addressed by sailors, who implored their protection, that they might grant them a favourable voyage and a prosperous return. They are represented as young and handsome virgins, sitting on dolphins, and holding Neptune's trident in their hand, and sometimes garlands of flowers.

^y Mark Antony, the triumvir, who, with Lepidus and Augustus, had divided the Roman empire among themselves.

CLASS X.

R U T A.

Rue.^a*DECANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.*

O'ER deeds of woe, as tortur'd mem'ry sigh'd,
 ' Here's rue for thee,' the poor Ophelia cried:
 Prophetic truth burst on the gloomy scene,
 Shone on the flow'r, and aw'd the treach'rous
 queen :

Her sparkling eyes with madd'ning fury roll'd,
 And guilty terrors triumph'd uncontroul'd,
 Not so her victim, in life's trying hour,
 Receiv'd the scourge of sad Affliction's pow'r.
 Meek Resignation bade her not complain,
 And Patience smil'd, though Phrensy rack'd her
 brain.

Sweet Maid! thy name shall live to latest years,
 And love-lorn nymphs bedew thy grave with tears;

At rising morn *ten youths* shall deck thy hearse,
 And chaunt, in solemn strains, thy fun'ral verse.
 While from thy corse, as Pity shakes her wing,
 The fairest violets of the groves shall spring.^b

With soul inspir'd, see raptur'd Genius hang
 O'er the sad tale her fav'rite Poet sang;
 As matchless Jordan, with theatric art,
 Paints the fine movements of the tender heart;
 While soft compassion, touch'd at human woe,
 Bids the meek tear down Beauty's cheek to flow;
 Herself with anguish weeping for the maid,
 By love distracted, and by love betray'd.

^a *Ruta*.—Ten stamens, one pistil. The calyx is divided into five parts, the petals concave, and the receptacle surrounded with ten melliferous pores, a capsule cut half way into five parts, consisting of five cells containing many seeds. Rue has a strong disagreeable odour, and a bitter penetrating taste. The leaves, when full of vigour, are extremely acid, and inflame and blister the skin if much handled. It is held in great estimation for its many medicinal virtues.

^b Lay her i'the earth,
 And from her fair and unpolluted flesh
 May violets spring. HAMLET.

CLASS X.

A R B U T U S.

Strawberry-tree.°

DECANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.

BRIGHT as Killarney's wave *Arbuta* shines,
 And round its cliffs her *blushing* beauty twines,
 In wreaths fantastic twists her *snow-white* flow'rs;
 Clothes its bare rocks and lines its rural bow'rs:
 While her *ten brothers*, bending o'er the waves,
 Court the young Nereids from their crystal caves.
 The sportive nymphs with rapture hear their tale,
 And waft their sighs on ev'ry passing gale;
 Breathe their soft whispers in her fragrant bells,
 And warble sweetly through their fluted shells;
 Climb her thick boughs and far extending shoots,
 And pluck, *at once, the blossoms and their fruits.*

So, now, mild concord binds in friendship's bands
 The jarring int'rests of these hostile lands.

From the fair Union of these Isles shall spring,
Peace to Hibernia; wealth to England's king.

^c *Arbutus*.—Ten stamens, one pistil. The characters of this genus, a calyx divided into five parts, an egg-shaped monopetalous corolla, and the fruit a berry with five cells. *Arbutus Unedo*, selected as an example, is a native of Italy, Spain, and Ireland. It flowers about November or December, when its delicate white blossoms, accompanied by the bright red berries of the last year, form a beautiful appearance on the barren limestone rocks near the Lake of Killarney, and add much to the beauty of that romantic and picturesque scenery.

CLASS X.

DIANTHUS.

Pink, or Carnation.^d*DECANDRIA, DIGYNIA.*

FOLDED in silken buds of roseate hue,
Ten lovely boys Diantha shields from view,
 Till the bright sun, with warm inviting ray,
 Courts their young charms to meet the op'ning
 day:

Cheer'd by his rosy smiles each leaflet breaks;
 The velvet petals show their varied streaks.
 The crimson curtain of their couch unclos'd,
Two lovely girls in sleep's soft arms repos'd,
 Rise blooming from their long and tedious night,
 And eye with wonder the effulgent light.

^d *Dianthus*.—Ten stamens, one pistil. Characterized by a cylindric monophyllous calyx, with four scales at the base; a corolla of five petals, and a cylindric one-celled capsule. This genus includes all the beautiful varieties of Carnations, Chinese or Indian Pinks, and Sweet Williams.

CLASS XI.

RESEDA LUTEOLA.

Dyers' Weed.^c*DODECANDRIA, TRIGYNIA.*

WHEN the rude natives pluck'd with artless smile
 This simple produce of their fertile isle,
 With busy hand they press'd its yellow flow'r,
 And fix'd the date of fashion's ruling pow'r.
 The pencil then its mimic art display'd,
 And on their form Creation's works pourtray'd;
 Where, with soft lustre and effulgence bright,
 Shone the pale crescent and the orb of light.
 Then in his blushing car proud Phœbus came,
 And hail'd the dawning of Britannia's fame;
 Beam'd his warm rays on fair Reseda's charms,
 And woo'd the beauty to his radiant arms.
 Its little blossoms, by attraction's force,
 Their petals open'd and pursued his course;

And *twelve gay youths*, pleas'd the same race
 to run,
 Bow'd their tall heads and journey'd with the sun.
 So gentle Sympathy, by magic art,
 Draws soul to soul, and centres heart in heart.
 As time revolves in stronger links, she binds
 The tender energies of feeling minds.
 So when stern Age his silv'ry mantle throws
 O'er youth's fine form, and furrows deep his brows,
 The faithful heart in mem'ry still revere
 Those sacred ties that mark'd his early years.
 The fond idea, as his joys decay,
 Cheers the lone moments of declining day.
 With life alone these sweet illusions end,
 For his last accents breathe the name of friend.

* *Reseda Luteola*.—Twelve to nineteen stamens, three pistils, distinguished by a monophyllous calyx cut into four segments, a corolla of three petals, the upper one bearing the nectary and divided half way into six parts, and the lateral ones trifid, and sometimes accompanied by two small petals growing below. It is a biennial plant found wild on walls and barren ground; the first year it produces a circle of leaves close to the ground, and the next a stalk

terminated by a long nodding spike of yellowish green flowers, which follows the course of the sun, turning towards it when it rises and bending with it till it sets. A cloudy sky has no influence on its faithful attachment. It is cultivated by the dyers, and affords a most beautiful yellow dye for cotton, woollen, and silk. This is thought to be the plant with which the ancient Britons dyed their bodies.

f A name given to the sun expressive of the brightness of that luminary.

CLASS XI.

R E S E D A.

Mignonette.[§]*DODECANDRIA, TRIGYNIA.*

ERE infant Morning opes her laughing eyes
 To deck with ruby gems the eastern skies,
 The fair Reseda balmy odour sheds,
 And scents with nice perfume gay Flora's beds.
Three lovely girls bloom at their mother's side,
 And the rich honey from her lips imbibe;
 While near their virgin paths in transports move
Twelve noble youths, who tell the tale of love.

§ *Reseda Odorata*.—Twelve to nineteen stamens, three pistils. This species is much cultivated for its delightful fragrance; its leaves are oblong, some entire, and others trifid; the calyx large, and equaling the size of the corolla; the flowers are produced in loose spikes on long peduncles, and are of an herbaceous colour.

CLASS XI.

S E M P E R V I V U M.

Arachnoideum.^h

DODECANDRIA, DODECAGYNIA.

BEHOLD, Arachne cries, the heavy show'rⁱ
 Destroy, in early life, my fav'rite flow'r.
 Prepare a dress to veil the plant I prize
 From the rude dangers of th' inclement skies:
 Then *twelve young damsels*, with industrious hand,
 Weave the fine tissue at their queen's command.
Twelve smiling boys with Fancy's taste entwine
 The silver threads, and draw the slender line.
 The task complete, the careful fair arose,
 And o'er the plant her cobweb tissue throws.
 'No more the frost thy tender limbs shall chill,
 Nor the cold rain thy budding foliage fill;
 Let this light *web* thy verdant beauties shade,
 And henceforth bear Arachne's name, Fair Maid!'

^h *Sempervivum*.—Twelve to nineteen stamens, twelve pistils. The calyx is divided into twelve parts, the corolla consists of twelve petals, and the seed-vessel of twelve capsules containing many seeds. There are twelve species, only one of which is a native of Great Britain. It flourishes on walls and roofs, and flowers in Italy. The stalk is about a foot high, the edges of the leaves are set with short fine hairs, and from the centre of the leaves arises a round red succulent flower-stalk, about a foot high, which at bottom has a few narrow leaves, and at top divides into two or three parts, each supporting a reflex range of flowers with red corollas. The species selected for an example is much cultivated for the beauty of its appearance, the leaves being covered with a down like a spider's cobweb.

ⁱ Arachne, a female of Greece, who was so skilful in the art of spinning as to challenge Minerva, the goddess of the art, to a trial of skill. Though her work was perfect and masterly, she was defeated by Minerva, and hanged herself in despair, and was changed by the goddess into a spider.

CLASS XII.

M Y R T U S.

Myrtle.^k

ICOSANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.

SACRED to Beauty's queen, hail lovely Flow'r!
How sweet the fragrance of thy scented bow'r!
In graceful folds thy milk-white vestments flow,
And a pale blush o'ershades thy modest brow.
Round thy fair form what *crowds* of flatt'ers
stand ;
Praise thy fine shape, and court thy snowy hand.
Ah, playful Maid! how short is Beauty's blaze!
Its roses wither while thy lovers gaze.
Ah! fear amidst these haunts thy virtue fail,
Like Beauty blooming; but like Beauty frail.

^k *Myrtus*.—Stamens on the calyx or corolla. This genus is distinguished by a superior quinquefid calyx, a corolla of five petals, and a berry for the fruit. There are fourteen species, of which *Myrtus Communis* is selected for an example; it has a shrubby and

upright stem, eight or ten feet high, with oval lanceolate leaves placed opposite to each other on short foot stalks, and small pale flowers springing singly from the foot-stalks, and succeeded by small, oval, dark purple berries. Of this there are many numerous and beautiful varieties. They are all beautiful evergreen shrubs of exceeding fragrance, natives of the south of Europe, and of Asia and Africa. The Myrtle is sacred to Venus.

CLASS XII.

F R A G A R I A.

Strawberry.¹*ICOSANDRIA, POLYGYNIA.*

O'ER shadowy woods where dryad nymphs retreat,
 The sweet *Fragaria* makes her humble seat:
Her lovely daughters, rear'd with pious care,
 All the bright virtues of their mother share.
A numerous train around the blooming maids
 Court, with nice taste, the beauties of the shades;
 They, with meek air, their constant suit approve,
 And yield, with modesty, to virtuous love.

Her ripen'd treasures tempt the baby race
 With frolic steps her simple haunts to trace:
 With fond delight they mark the happy hour
 When the ripe fruit succeeds the snow-white flow'r.
 And, as with eager hand they pluck the prize,
 Joy fills their heart and sparkles in their eyes.

Their rosy cheeks the dimpled smile display,
And infant beauty blooms like op'ning May.

¹ *Fragaria*.—Stamens on the calyx or corolla. The calyx is divided into ten segments, alternately larger and smaller, a corolla of five petals, and a pulpy receptacle with many seeds dispersed over the surface. There is but one species, the Vesca, or cultivated strawberry, of which there are numerous varieties. Strawberries are universally esteemed a delicious fruit, whether eaten alone, or with sugar and milk.

CLASS XII.

R O S A.

Rose.^m*ICOSANDRIA, POLYGYNIA.*

WITH modest blush the lovely Rosa ey'd
 The frolic train that sported at her side:
 As *Belles* and *Beaux* with playful step advanc'd,
 Strains of soft melody her soul entranc'd.
 O'er the sweet sounds gay Sylphs enamour'd hung,
 And in rapt notes her dazzling beauties sung.
 Their quiv'ring wings they flutter'd in the air,
 And shed ambrosia o'er the blooming fair.
 But, 'midst the joyous scene, stern Discord's lyre
 Broke the sweet numbers of the tuneful choir;
 With heavy hand the jarring strings she press'd,
 And with harsh voice the rosy maid address'd:
 ' Poor simple Fair! those charms will soon decay,
 Will fade and wither at the close of day;

O'er thee the storms of adverse life shall low'r,
 And silent Time exert his chilling pow'r.
 Ah! then no suitors court the alter'd maid,
 Her lovers vanish as her beauties fade.'

Then Pity droop'd her silken wings, and mourn'd
 The transient splendour that the fair adorn'd;
 Till Reason rose and wip'd the pearly tear,
 Softly whispering in her tender ear:
 ' Why, erring child, at Nature's law complain?
 Thy Rosa withers but to bloom again.'

^m *Rosa*.—Many stamens on the calyx or corolla. This genus is distinguished by a quinquefid calyx and a pentapetalous corolla, and a kind of pitcher-shaped fleshy berry, formed out of the calyx, terminated by the divisions of it, and containing several oblong rough seeds, growing to the calyx on every side. So numerous are the different sorts of roses, that botanists find it difficult to determine which are species and which are varieties, and to ascertain to which species each variety belongs.

CLASS XIII.

C I S T U S.

Rock Rose.ⁿ*POLYANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.*

IN vain a *num'rous race of gentle swains*
 Around fair Cista thrill'd their tender strains;
 In vain their ardent pray'r, their artless lay;
 Of tyrant Vice she fell the hapless prey.
 Borne in Destruction's car the spoiler Man
 With lawless passion to the beauty ran;
 But, at his touch, gay Pleasure fled from thence
 Ere its sweet fragrance charm'd his eager sense;
 The promis'd joys he scatter'd o'er the land,
 And grasp'd a shadow in his murd'rous hand.

So fades the mother's hope, when flatt'ry's art
 Robs the young virgin of her simple heart;
 O'er her spoil'd flow'r she droops with pensive air,
 The flow'r she rear'd with sweet Affection's care;

And fondly ling'ring where she saw it bloom,
 The grave of Innocence becomes her tomb.
 Then the fell Furies, sailing through the air,
 Aim their dread weapons at the tortur'd fair.
 Scorn in her bleeding bosom strikes his dart,
 And sad Repentance writhes around her heart.
 Remorse her stinging snakes in fury throws,
 And Madness heightens her exalted woes.
 Poor injur'd suff'rer! bid adieu to peace;
 Not in this world of sin thy pangs will cease:
 Not till kind Mercy takes thee to her breast,
 And bears thy spirit to the realms of rest.

" *Cistus*.—Many stamens, one pistil. It has a calyx of five leaves, two of which are smaller than the other three; a corolla of five petals, and a capsule for a seed-vessel. There are thirty-seven species, most of them natives of the southern parts of Europe, but hardy enough to flourish in the open air in this country. They are beautiful evergreen shrubs, with leaves of different figures, sizes, and shades of green and white, and elegant flowers of white purple and yellow colour. These flowers last only one day, but a continual succession of new ones adorn the plant for a month or six weeks. Gum Labdanum, a resinous juice, exudes from a species of *Cistus* which grows naturally in the Levant.

CLASS XIII.

T I L I A.

Lime Tree.°

POLYANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.

WHERE silver streams in gentle currents glide,
 In verdant buds fair *Tilia* folds her *tribe*;
 Her supple branches bend with graceful ease,
 And kiss, in measur'd notes, the ev'ning's breeze;
 And each soft leaf, when Phœbus' course is run,
 Drops honied dew, and weeps the setting sun.

° *Tilia*.—Many stamens on the receptacle, one pistil. Characterized by a calyx divided into five parts, a corolla of five petals, a dry globose berry of five cells, one seed of which only comes to perfection.

Tilia Europea, or common Lime Tree, selected for an example, is known by its heart-shaped serrated leaves; the flowers are of a whitish colour and fragrant smell, growing in a thin umbel, and are very grateful to bees. The leaves exude a nectarious dew, which emits, particularly in the evening, a delightful odour. The tree itself is said to contain a gummy juice, which being repeatedly boiled and clarified produces a substance like sugar.

CLASS XIII.

T H E A.

Tea Tree.^p*POLYANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.*

BREATHE sweet perfumes to scent the balmy air;
 Be China's plant, gay Sylphs, your fav'rite care;
 Let smiling love lurk in its silken cells,
 Sport 'mid its leaves, or seek its floret bells;
 And ere the scorching Sun exerts his pow'r,
 Pluck, with your rosy hands, each op'ning flow'r:
 Next, with nice taste, select the painted jars,
 Place the rich store within your fairy cars;
 Bear on your silver plumes, across the sea,
 To British Beauty, the *Imperial Tea*.^q
 Then some fair maid th' enliv'ning draught distils,
 And guides, with careful hand, the bubbling rills;
 With graceful air the empty cup supplies,
 While smiles of rapture lighten in her eyes:

To her charm'd guests she bows with modest ease,
 And shows her dearest pleasure is to please.
As crowds of Beaux around her altar stand,
 Sipping the nectar from her iv'ry hand,
 Gay Mirth fantastic plays her sportive wiles,
 And social Converse on her labour smiles.

P Thea.—Many stamens, one pistil. This plant is a native of Japan, China, and Tonquin; it is an evergreen, and grows to the height of five or six feet. The leaves, which are the only valuable part of it, are about an inch and a half long, narrow, indented, and tapering to a point like those of the sweet-briar, and of a dark green colour. Its flowers resemble the white rose, the calyx is a perianthium divided into five parts, the corolla consists of six petals, two exterior ones less and unequal, enclosing the flower before it is fully expanded, and four interior ones larger and equal; about two hundred stamens shorter than the corolla and inserted in the receptacle; three pistils united at the base, of the length of the stamens, and so closely confined by the stamens that they appear to form but one. This plant flourishes in the northern latitudes of Pekin, as well as round Canton, but attains the greatest perfection in the mild temperate regions of Nankin. In Japan it is planted round the borders of fields, without regard to the soil; but as it is an important article of commerce among the Chinese, it is cultivated by them with great care. The leaves are not fit to be plucked till the shrub is of three years growth; they are then collected at three different seasons, from which the tea derives different degrees of perfection. The first tea-gathering is when the leaves begin to open, this is called Imperial Tea; the second, when the leaves are larger; and the third, when they are very numerous and have attained their full growth; this kind of tea is the most common of all. When the leaves have been

collected, they are exposed to the steam of boiling water to extract their bitterness, they are afterwards rolled between the palm of the hands, and spread on an iron or copper plate with a fire underneath; they are then stirred with the naked hand as long as the heat can be endured, when they are taken off and laid upon mats, where they are again rolled and kept continually stirring, that they may cool sooner and keep their shrivelled figure longer. This process is repeated several times before the tea is deposited in the warehouses.

^a Imperial Tea is generally preserved in porcelain vases.

CLASS XIV.

EUPHRASIA.

Eyebright.¹*DIDYNAMIA, ANGIOSPERMIA.*

WHEN laughing Summer decks the verdant mead,
 See *two fond brothers* bright Euphrasia lead;
 Her azure robes float in the scented air,
 And *two young pages* plait her flaxen hair.
 Ah! what avails the beauty of her face,
 Her eye's bright lustre, or her playful grace?
 Lo, the relentless mower's cruel hand
 Spoils the rich treasures of gay Flora's land;
 Beneath the stroke the fair Euphrasia sinks,
 And her life's blood the earth's parch'd bosom drinks.

So Scotia's Mary, in youth's smiling hour,
 Felt the stern vengeance of a rival's pow'r:
 In artless confidence she left her home,
 And where she sought a haven found a tomb.

Yet 'midst the bitter sorrows of her fate,
 On her fine brow meek Resignation sat;
 Hope to her view display'd a heav'nly crown,
 And in the fallen Queen the Angel shone;
 To the keen axe she bow'd her lovely head,
 And Scotland's pride a guiltless victim bled.

^r *Euphrasia*.—Two long, two short stamens. This genus is distinguished by a cylindrical calyx consisting of four parts, the anthers spinous at the base of one of the lobes, and the capsules of an oblong ovate form and bilocular. *Euphrasia Officinalis*, selected for an example, was once celebrated in disorders of the eyes; it is an elegant little plant, growing in dry pastures and heaths, the corolla is blue, and the leaves ovate and sharply indented about the edges. It will not grow but when surrounded by others taller than itself.

^s Mary, Queen of Scots, famous for her beauty, her accomplishments, learning, and misfortunes. During the rebellion of her subjects in Scotland she fled to Elizabeth for protection, who took advantage of the confidence she placed in her, and, after an imprisonment of eighteen years, had her brought to trial and beheaded, under pretence of her being concerned in a conspiracy against her life.

CLASS XIV.

T H Y M U S.

Thyme.¹*DIDYNAMIA, GYMNOSPERMIA.*

O'ER fringed heaths, wide lawns, and mountain
steeps,

With silent step the artful Thyma creeps,
Unfolds with fragrant bloom her purple flow'rs,
And leads with frolic hand the circling hours.
On feather'd feet the fleeting moments pass,
And the fine sand runs swiftly through the glass.
E'en while fond Love displays his pleasing wiles,
His infant beauty and seducing smiles,
With steady step the haughty fair proceeds,
And wrinkled age to blooming youth succeeds.
The proudest empires fall beneath her hand,
And her keen scythe lays bare the fertile land.

Two lovely youths, with unsuspecting eye,
 O'er the sad ruin heave the tender sigh:
 They little deem in some short years to view
 Their rosy cheeks assume a sallow hue.
 In vain the dimpled smiles of *two sweet boys*
 Now wear the charms of soul enliv'ning joys;
 Ah! in their alter'd brow they soon must trace
 Of woe, disease, and care, the num'rous race.
 Till cruel Death, with sly malignant heart,
 Grins at the scene, and points his fatal dart.

† *Thymus*.—Two long and two short stamens. The calyx of this genus is bilabiate, and the tube of the corolla closed with soft hairs. There are eleven species, two of which are natives of Great Britain, found wild on mountains, sheep-walks, and pastures. Bees are much attached to this as well as other aromatic plants.

CLASS XIV.

GLECHOMA.

Ground-Ivy.^u*DIDYNAMIA, GYMNOSPERMIA.*

NURTUR'D in sweets, 'mid Nature's fav'rite seats,
 Her cool recesses, and her pure retreats,
 At early dawn, with many a blooming flow'r,
Two simple swains entwine Glechoma's bow'r,
Two infant boys select, with studious care,
 Spring's earliest treasures for the modest fair.
 The grateful Maid smiles on their op'ning charms,
 And folds them softly in her snowy arms;
 Throws o'er their little limbs her azure vest,
 And bids them flourish on her gentle breast.

^u *Glechoma*.—Two long, two short stamens. The principal distinction of this genus is the situation of each pair of anthers, which form an elegant little cross one above the other. The leaves are kidney-shaped and notched round the edges. Many virtues were formerly attributed to this plant, which it is now found out to possess. The leaves thrown into ale clarify it, and give it a flavour. The plants that grow near it do not flourish.

CLASS XV.

CHEIRANTHUS.

Stock July-flower.*

TETRADYNAMIA, SILIQUOSA.

WHERE now, St. Lewis, is thy royal vest?
 Where the *gay cross* that grac'd thy Nobles' breast?
 Each order, ensign, monument, and bust,
 The foot of Discord trampled in the dust,
 Then dreadful Anarchy her sword unsheath'd,
 And through the air her noxious poison breath'd:
 On the vast wreck of ruin'd France she stood,
 And dy'd her garments in her Monarch's blood,
 Martyr'd Religion, with uplifted hand,
 Invok'd forgiveness on her guilty land;
 With holy lips she kiss'd th' extended knife,
 And with a smile resign'd her spotless life.
 Distracted Virtue beat her tortur'd breast,
 Wept o'er her race, and sunk to endless rest;

And Genius, as she wing'd from thence her flight,
 Threw o'er the land the sable shade of night.
 At the sad scene bright Cheirantha rose,
 And tun'd her lyre to chaunt her cruel woes;
 In robes of golden majesty adorn'd
 She shone the emblem of the Saint she mourn'd.
Four loyal youths, in Mis'ry's moving strain,
 Sing of their injur'd King and Nobles slain.
Two seraph boys, bedew'd with tears, relate
 The faded glories of their fallen state.
 When Heav'n, to save the virtuous from the storm,
 Sent gentle Pity in Britannia's form:
 Her waving plumage and her burnish'd shield
 To suff'ring France the Angel-maid reveal'd.
 She call'd the exil'd wand'ers to her land,
 And heal'd their sorrows with celestial hand:
 Threw o'er their trembling limbs her crimson vest,
 'And sooth'd their matchless agonies to rest.'^y

^x *Cheiranthus*.—Four long, two short stamens. Belonging to the natural order *Siliquosa*. The calyx consists of four leaves, and is gibbous at the base; the corolla is composed of four petals

resembling the figure of the cross of St. Lewis, whence these corollas are called cruciform, or cross-shaped flowers: two of the stamens are considerably shorter than the other four, occasioned by each being placed on the outside of a little gland, which obliges them to bend, and consequently takes from their length. The seed-vessel is a silique, or pod, composed of two valves, each covering a small cell, and the cells are separated by a thin partition. When the seed is ripe the valves open from the bottom upwards, and remain fast to the stigma at top; the seeds are fastened alternately by a short pedicle to each edge of the partition. Wall-flower and stock Gilly-flower belong to this genus.

Take the too punish'd sufferer to your breast,
And soothe its matchless agonies to rest.

Dr. BUTT'S Poems.

From the Epilogue to the Good Mother, performed by the young ladies at Mrs. St. Quentin's School at Reading, at the representation of which several of the French emigrants were present. The elegant lines of which they were the subject are a beautiful appeal to the heart, replete with poetic images and fine allusions.

CLASS XV.

S I N A P I S.

Mustard.^z*TETRADYNAMIA, SILIQUOSA.*

HAIL, glorious Whitehead, with thy precious
stores!

Cries Rapture, starting from a thousand pores;
Reviving Palsy, from her death-like gloom,
Bursts the strong confines of a living tomb.
Owns her proud triumph with exulting air,
Plays her free limbs, and breathes a grateful
pray'r.

Quick from her couch upstarts distracted Pain,
Joy soothes his brow and thrills in ev'ry vein.
His stiffen'd joints in supple movements play,
And Ease and Pleasure rule his alter'd day.
Malicious Torture views her blunted stings,
Darts a fell glance, and mounts on leaden wings.

Mark how kind Nature, friend to sweet repose,
 Unites with Art to soothe our racking woes.
 First the fair Sinapa with bounty yields
 The golden produce of her fertile fields:
 The curious still *four duteous youths* prepare,
 Heap in the flow'rs, and guard th' approach of air.
Two little boys the blazing pile attend,
 And the strong flames with steady heat ascend.
 Then mounts the rising steam, in circling forms,
 Through the vast volutes of the winding worms;
 And back retreating, down its polish'd sides,
 Drop after drop in gentle current glides;
 Till the rich wave, increasing as it flows,
 Pours the fine oil that cheerful ease bestows.

^z *Sinapis*.—Four long, two short stamens. There are seventeen species of this genus, three of which are natives of Great Britain. *Sinapis Alba*, or White Mustard, with white corollas, cultivated as a sallad herb for winter and spring use. *Sinapis Nigra*, or Common Mustard, cultivated in fields for seed; and *Sinapis Arvensis*, the seed of which is sold under the title of Durham Mustard. It grows naturally in many parts of Britain among corn, generally known by the name of Charlock.

Mustard promotes digestion, and is an excellent antiscorbutic. A distillation of it under the name of Whitehead's Essence of Mustard, an oil of great acrimony, is applied externally to benumbed or paralytic limbs, and to parts affected with rheumatic pains.

CLASS XV.

L U N A R I A.

Honesty.^a*TETRADYNAMIA, SILICULOSA.*

SOME flow'rs in Spring's luxuriance only please;
 As this declines their gay attractions cease.
 But fair Lunaria, when her beauties die,
 Continues long to court the curious eye;
 For, though the fleeting charms of youth are past,
 She boasts those brighter charms that always last.
Four stately youths, two pages, form her train,
 And faithful through the change of fate remain.

So virtuous age delights like youth's fair prime,
 For pious actions triumph over time.

^a *Lunaria*.—Four long, two short stamens. The leaflets of the calyx are bagged, and the corollas are of a delicate purple; the silicles are of a brilliant white, and from their shape the flower is named *Lunaria*.

CLASS XVI.

GERANIUM TRISTE.

Night-scented Geranium.^b*MONADELPHIA, DECANDRIA.*

Now modest Cynthia leads her silv'ry car,
 And flowly rising shines the ev'ning star.
 The feather'd songsters sink to soft repose,
 And the gay flow'rs their nodding petals close.
 Now the meek vot'ry of these hours serene
 Sheds her mild odours o'er the shadowy scene;
 At her command *seven* gay Sylphs arise,
 And waft her fragrant incense to the skies;
 Through the wide air, link'd hand in hand, they sail,
 And scent with balmy sweets each passing gale.

The love-lorn maiden now delights to stray,
 And pour her sorrows to the moon's pale ray;
 The faithful swain attunes his melting lyre,
 And strikes its notes as joy or pain inspire.

Deep in his lonely cell the hoary sage
 With studious eye explores the letter'd page.
 The Poet's soul, with countless beauties fraught,
 Soars through the realms of fancy and of thought:
 His airy visions glow with heav'nly light,
 And genius triumphs 'midst the shades of night.

^b *Geranium*.—Filaments united, ten stamens. The flowers of this genus are distinguished by a permanent calyx of five small oval leaves, a corolla of five oval or heart-shaped petals; in some species equal, in others the upper two are much larger than the three lower ones; ten stamens terminated by oblong summits, and a permanent five-cornered germen, which contains five seeds, each of which is terminated by a tail, and wrapped up in the husk of a beak, where they are twisted together at the point so as to resemble a stork or crane's beak. There are upwards of eighty species, the most beautiful of which have been transported from the Cape of Good Hope. *Geranium Triste*, selected for an example, grows about a foot high; from the stalks arise two or three small sessile leaves, from whence proceed two or three naked peduncles, bearing an umbel of yellowish flowers, marked with dark purple spots, and smelling very sweet after sunset.

CLASS XVI.

GERANIUM ROBERTIANUM.

Herb Robert.^c*MONADELPHIA, DECANDRIA.*

BLEST with those ties indulgent Heav'n design'd
 Congenial souls in lasting peace to bind,
 Divided only by Death's fatal dart,
Ten brothers share the fair Geranium's heart.
 This humble produce of our native soil
 Blooms without art, nor courts the florist's toil.
 Peeps from the thorny brake her little head,
 Or cheers the paths that wand'ring pilgrims tread.
 Thus Nature's hand with ceaseless bounty strews
 Around the rustic's cot the blushing rose;
 The trackless wood, th' entangled wild adorns,
 And decks with blossom'd sweets the pointed
 thorns.

So in the time of war's tumultuous hours,
 In the meek shade of academic bow'rs,
 Thou, Carlisle, midst the cares of state couldst
 twine^d

The flow'rs of fancy round Apollo's shrine:
 Woo the fair Muses from Italia's shore,
 And win a brighter wreath than Dryden wore.
 When raptur'd Science views thy glowing page,
 Or Vengeance burns at Tancred's cruel rage;
 When Guiscard's woes the tender feelings move,
 Or Beauty weeps at Sigismunda's love;
 Each tear that's shed, each praise thy strains
 inspire,

Is Nature's tribute to thy polish'd lyre.

Rear'd by thy hand, and nurtur'd by thy aid,
 Genius no more retires to Pen'ry's shade,
 Nor o'er her blasted treasures meekly sighs,
 Neglected lives, and unlamented dies;
 But boldly proves her undisputed claim,
 And plucks the laurel of immortal fame.

On Fortune's heirs she beams her heav'nly smile,
And crowns the nobles of Britannia's isle.

^c *Geranium Robertianum*.—Stamens united. A species of *Geranium* found wild in hedges and dry soils; the calyx is ten-angled, pointed, and hairy; the leaves doubly pinnate and hairy, and the stalks; the whole plant has a strong hircine smell.

^d Author of the Tragedy of the Father's Revenge.

CLASS XVI.

HIBISCUS.

China Rose.^c*MONADELPHIA, POLYANDRIA.*

ON China's coast the fair Hibisca glows,
 The lovely emblem of the blushing rose.
The infant arts with trembling hands essay
 To trace her figure on the burnish'd clay.
 On her bright hue they gaze with steady eye,
 And dip their pencil in the ruby dye;
 Then with warm lustre through the changing year
 On the fine vase her rosy buds appear;
 With charms unfading bloom in ev'ry clime,
 And mock the pow'r of seasons and of time.

So when fond Love the artist's aid invokes,
 And daring Genius guides his mimic strokes,
 Each striking feature, as he waves his hand,
 Starts into birth, and lives at his command.

Through Fancy's realms he soars without control,
 And paints the tender passions of the soul;
 Grasps its faint shadows as they meet his eyes,
 And bids their substance on the canvass rise;
 Then as each feeling and expressive grace,
 Which sweet affection so delights to trace,
 Glows in the soften'd tint and deepen'd shade,
 Quick heaves the bosom of the pensive maid;
 Through worlds of bliss her doating fancy roves;
 She views the image of the friend she loves,
 In rapture owns the pencil's magic pow'rs,
 And gives to Friendship all her happy hours.

* *Hibiscus*.—Stamens united, many pistils. This genus is distinguished by a double calyx, the exterior of which is polyphyllous; the flowers are bell-shaped and of various colours, and the capsule has five cells containing many seeds. *Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis*, or Chinese Rose, selected for example, is a native of the East Indies; it has a woody stem, and ovate sharp-pointed leaves, serrated at the edges; the colour and size of the flowers, when they are double, bear a strong resemblance to the Rose (hence the name). They are a beautiful ornament in Chinese painting and porcelain. This plant is cultivated by the inhabitants of India, who make use of its flowers on all occasions of festivity, and also in their sepulchral rites. The flowers are applied to the economical purpose of blacking shoes, a circumstance by no means consistent with their elegance and beauty.

CLASS XVII.

LATHYRUS.

Pea.^f

DIADELPHIA, DECANDRIA.

LIKE the young hero, proud of battles won,
 The gay Lathyrus hails the golden sun;
 Bows his bright plumage to his blooming fair,
 And waves his conqu'ring *banner* in the air.
 His martial band an host of *nine* appear,
 Of which the dauntless *Chieftain* forms the *rear*.
 On the dy'd field he claps his tow'ring *wings*,
 And the wide air with shouts of vict'ry rings.
 If Glory bids, the chief and all his train
 Brave the rude dangers of the stormy main;
 Swift o'er the waves the gallant vessel rides,
 And the sharp *keel* the glossy sea divides.

^f *Lathyrus*.—Filaments divided into two bodies. A genus belonging to the natural order Papilionaceæ; it is distinguished by a monophyllous calyx divided into five distinct parts, a polypetalous

unequal corolla, consisting of a large petal covering the others, and occupying the other part of the corolla, called the standard, or banner; the two side petals are called the wings; and the last petal, which encloses the stamens, the boat or keel. The stamens are divided into two bodies, the one containing nine, the other only one stamen; the seed-vessel is a legume, or pod. The plants of this natural order constitute a very numerous and useful tribe, most of them having fruits esculent either to men, quadrupeds, or birds, as beans, peas, lucerne, clover, vetches, saintfoin, kidney-beans, &c.

CLASS XVII.

M E D I C A G O.

Snail-trefoil.⁸*DIADELPHIA, DECANDRIA.*

WHEN meek-ey'd Eve veils with her modest ray
 The giant shadows of departing day,
 From her close grot young Medicaga peeps,
 And wakes to life when drowsy nature sleeps;
 Erects her spiral horns, and gently guides
Ten watchful brothers near the parterre sides;
 Sheds o'er her winding track a silv'ry light,
 Trails her slow course, and journeys through the
 night,
 Her tender sight, convey'd through each fine horn,
 Feels the least touch of ev'ry leaf or thorn.
 At the rude stroke she seeks her painted shell,
 And shrinks with terror to its inmost cell.

♂ *Medicago*.—Stamens two bodies, ten pistils. A genus of the papilionaceous order; it is distinguished by the heel of the corolla bending down from the banner, and being flattened, spiral, or wreathed, like a snail-shell.

They are low trailing plants, with small yellow flowers, succeeded by a round snail-shaped fruit, downy and armed with a few spines. This genus comprehends the lucerne, much cultivated as fodder for cattle.

CLASS XVII.

S C O R P I U R U S.

Caterpillars.^h*DIADELPHIA, DECANDRIA.*

FLORA's bright hopes Scorpiura deceives,
 Crops her young buds, and spoils her op'ning
 leaves,

And trains *ten brothers* early to destroy
 The garden's ornament and Flora's joy;
 Spins from her dewy lips the slender thread,
 And forms, with texture firm, her winter's bed.
 Entomb'd within her silken shroud she lies,
 Till glowing Phœbus rules the summer's skies;
 Then warm with life to liberty she springs,
 And soars a butterfly on golden wings.

^h *Scorpiurus*.—There are four species of this genus, the most remarkable of which is the *Scorpiurus Vermiculata*, selected for

an example, a native of Italy and Spain. This is an annual plant, with trailing herbaceous stalks, which, at each joint, have a spatula-shaped leaf with a long footstalk, terminated by a yellow butterfly flower, and succeeded by a thick twisted pod, having the size and appearance of a large caterpillar. It is cultivated in gardens more for this odd shape than for any great beauty.

CLASS XVIII.

M O N S O N I A.

POLYADELPHIA, DODECANDRIA,

HUSH, ye rude storms, blow mild, ye western gales,
 On the wide sea triumphant beauty sails.
 Whence gloomy Afric spreads her sable wings,
 A glitt'ring gem exploring Masson brings.
 From *five strange tribes* a crowd of tawny swains
 Sing round the maid their rude untutor'd strains:
Twelve modest virgins near her toilette stand,
 And deck her form with Taste's fantastic hand.
 'Accept,' he cried, 'this prize, accomplish'd maid,'
 As at young Anna's feet the flow'r he laid;
 'Sweet emblem of thyself, Oh! let it bloom,
 Nor find in Britain's soil an early tomb.'
 With timid hand the proffer'd boon she took,
 And on its beauty cast a tender look;

' Adopted child,' she said, ' here take thy rest;
 And plac'd it gently on her snowy breast.
 Her modest blush fell on the op'ning flow'r;
 It bow'd its head, and own'd a rival's pow'r,
 Receiv'd Monsonia's name with flatt'ring pride,
 And bloom'd unenvious by bright beauty's side.

ⁱ *Monsonia*.—Filaments in many bodies. The calyx consists of five leaves, and the corolla of five petals; the stamens are united in five bodies, the stigma is quinquefid, and the capsule contains five cells. The plants of this genus are all natives of the Cape, and have been named in honour of Lady Anne Monson. The species selected for an example, *Monsonia Speciosa*, was introduced into this country in 1774, by Mr. Masson.

CLASS XVIII.

C I T R U S.

Citron.^k*POLYADELPHIA, ICOSANDRIA.*

IN beauty blooming, and in artless grace,
 The fragrant *Citra* rears her glitt'ring race;
 The pale eyed *Lima*, lofty and austere,
 Checks her *gay suitors* with a tone severe:
 With milder charms along the fertile glade
 Glows bright *Aurantia* with a deeper shade;
 Rears her tall head in vegetable pride,
 And bends her loaded boughs on ev'ry side.
 These juicy stores to foreign skies unfold,
 In clusters thick, like pendent drops of gold.

So the fair fruit in Eden's garden shone
 In Nature's morn, ere Death and Sin were known.
 When blushing Eve along the tuneful grove
 Breath'd the sweet strains of Innocence and Love,

Her pleasures pure, her bosom free from care;
 Her soul as spotless as her form was fair:
 Till tempted by the fatal tree, she saw,
 She pluck'd its fruit, and broke th' Almighty's
 law.

Ah! by this deed what knowledge was reveal'd?
 To know that sin, till now, had been conceal'd;
 To learn the sentence of her sad disgrace,
 A mother punish'd in her future race:
 To change for Sorrow's night gay Pleasure's morn,
 And feel the curse of ages yet unborn.
 O'erwhelm'd with shame she bow'd before her
 God,

Wept her offence, and left her pure abode.
 The op'ning blossoms drank the tears she shed,
 In pity griev'd, and droop'd their dewy head.
 Still mourn her course, like theirs so swiftly run,
 And weep at dawn of day and setting sun.

* *Citrus*.—Filaments in many bodies, stamens on the calyx or corolla. The characters of this genus are a small quinquefid calyx,

a corolla of five oblong petals, about twenty stamens placed cylindrically round the lower part of the tube, with the filaments connected rather slightly in several parcels; one pistil; and for the fruit a berry, generally nine celled, with a bladdery pulp in which the seeds are lodged. The species are, the Citrus Medica, or Citron Tree, which comprehends the Citron and Lemon. The Aurantium, or Orange Tree; the varieties of which are the Seville, the China Orange, the Decumanus or Shaddock Tree, and the Forbidden Fruit Tree.

CLASS XVIII.

HYPERICUM.

St. John's Wort.¹*POLYADELPHIA, POLYANDRIA.*

WHERE Nature's hand th' entangled wild adorns,
 And decks with blossom'd sweets the pointed
 thorns,

The *dryad swains* with busy hand we view
 A chaplet wreath of flow'rs of golden hue.
Three lovely nymphs, in Beauty's artless guise,
 Dispute with equal right this simple prize:
 Fair as those forms poetic fancy drew,^m
 Who claim'd the fatal apple Discord threw.ⁿ
 But happier far, here no dissension flames,
 No envy sickens at another's claims;
 Their gentle breasts all selfish thoughts disown;
 Each feels a sister's triumph as her own.

^l *Hypericum*.—Filaments in many bodies, stamens on the receptacle. The flowers of this genus are distinguished by a calyx divided into five parts, a corolla of five petals, with numerous stamens united at the base into five bodies. The seed-vessel is a capsule divided into as many cells as there are pistils, which are either one, two, three, or five, in number. Most of the European species have three pistils, among these several are found wild in woods and moist hedges, producing clusters of yellow flowers.

^m Juno, Venus, and Minerva, who disputed the golden apple that Discord threw into the assembly of the Gods.

ⁿ Discord, a malevolent deity, driven from heaven by Jupiter, because she sowed dissensions among the Gods. Incensed at not being invited to the nuptials of Peleus and Thetis, she threw an apple into the midst of the assembly of the Gods, with this inscription, *To the most beautiful*. This apple was the cause of the ruin of Troy, and of infinite misfortunes to the Greeks, by exciting the jealousy of Juno, who was enraged that Paris, son of Priam king of Troy, had adjudged the prize to Venus.

CLASS XIX.

C A R D U U S.

Thistle.°

SYNGENESIA, POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

FROM the deep gloom of Superstition's night
 The Scottish race beheld a gleam of light.
 When infant Genius, smiling as she rose,
 Bound her bright laurel round Achaius' brows,
 'Oh! burst,' she cried, 'the fetters of the mind,
 And wake the slumb'ring reason of mankind;
 Nurse this young dawn of Science into day,
 And fix on Learning's throne thy potent sway.'
 Before his rising fame, with polish'd grace,
 Bow'd the great King, and father of his race.
 The Gallic Prince Achaius thus addrest,
 Warm from the feelings of his gen'rous breast:
 'Let the soft bands of Peace our states combine,
 And Friendship's wreath around our sceptres twine.

For know my daring spirit, rous'd to war,
 O'er thy vast plains shall drive the blood-stain'd car,
 No insult unprovok'd I'll bear,' he said,
 And pluck'd the thistle from its rocky bed,
 Flung the green ribbon o'er his royal vest,
 And bound the ensign to his dauntless breast.
Five Noble chiefs, the bulwark of their land,
 Receiv'd this order from their monarch's hand.^p
 From dreary Scotia's wild uncultur'd shore
 To Charlemagne's court this pledge of faith they
 bore,
 And Gallia's King confess'd his pride to own
 A friend and hero on the Scottish throne.

° *Carduus*.—Anthers united, one pistil. This genus is characterized by an ovate imbricate calyx, with prickly scales, a number of small florets, each furnished with five stamens, of which the anthers are united; and a pistil. These florets are placed on one common hairy receptacle. There are twenty-six species, ten of which are natives of Great Britain, growing wild in hedges and dry grounds.

^p The Order of the Thistle was instituted in the ninth century, by Achaius, king of Scotland, when he made the famous offensive and defensive league with Charlemagne, king of France.

CLASS XIX.

V I O L A.

Violet.^a*SYNGENESIA, MONOGAMIA.*

FROM the world's gaze, with meek retiring grace,
 The fragrant Viola averts her face.
Five tender brothers in retirement's shade
 With fond affection guard the timid maid.
 Ah ye, who love with studious eye to trace
 Those simple charms that boast no borrow'd grace,
 Seek not this flow'r, and its fraternal tribe,
 Amid the garden's gay luxuriant pride:
 Explore the woods, the meadows, and the wild,
 For sweet Simplicity's untainted child.
 Let Nature be your guide, trust not to Art,
 To deck the form, she mars the better part.
 From those rich flow'rs that Taste and Fancy prize
 No embryo seeds, no future race arise:

These mid your smiles, your bounty, and your toil,
Mourn social pleasures and a parent soil.

So the poor exile, in a foreign clime,
Pines his lone hours, and counts the ling'ring time.
Torn from each charm of life, and doom'd to roam
From Friendship's blessings and his native home;
That home, perhaps, where some endearing fair,
Some smiling babes, might soothe their father's scare.
Ah! for their voice to meet his list'ning ear,
For their kind hand to wipe the starting tear,
To chase the thought more distant still he roves,
But finds no clime can change the heart that loves.
For him in vain the groves and meadows bloom,
And the gay Sun but lights him to his tomb.
Scorn'd by a number, pitied by a few,
He shrinks indignant from the public view;
Assail'd by poverty, a prey to grief,
Too sad to hope, too poor to ask relief.
On some lone spot he rests his weary head,
The air his canopy, the earth his bed.

No gentle friends to ease the pangs of death,
 Hear his last pray'r, and catch his parting breath.
 Yet o'er his alter'd mind peace mildly gleams,
 And his last hours reflect its soften'd beams.
 With smile serene he meets his hast'ning fate,
 Trusts in his God, and seeks a better state.

¶ *Viola*.—Five stamens united, one pistil. The flowers of this genus are simple; the calyx is divided into five parts, and the corolla consists of five petals, which are irregular, and terminate in a horn containing the nectary; and the capsule three valved, with one cell placed above the valve. *Viola Odorata*, or Sweet Violet, selected for example, scents the banks, hedges, and borders of woods, with its fragrant purple flowers; it has no stalk, except the scape which supports the flower, and the runners by which they are cultivated; the leaves are heart-shaped, and the corollas sometimes white. The gardens are adorned with a large double variety.

CLASS XIX.

VIOLA TRICOLOR.

Heart's-Ease.^r

SYNGENESIA, MONOGAMIA.

BENEATH a purple *hood* the Pansy veils
 Her silken petals from the passing gales,
 Sighs as the Zephyrs murmur o'er her head,
 Bends to the earth, and seeks her lowly bed;
 Till pity'ng Friendship lends her soothing balm
 The timid fancies of the fair to calm;
 And *five fond brothers* round her trembling heart
 Twine those strong bands that Death can only
 part.

When the sweet Bard of Avon deign'd to sing,
 In silver strains, the beauties of the spring;
 He woo'd the spirit of the rural grove,
 And his soft notes were harmony and love.

From the green vale he pluck'd this child of May,
And *Love in Idleness* inspir'd his lay.*

Oft at the close of day the village maid
Seeks this gay fav'rite of the flow'ry glade;
Her sparkling eye and rosy blush confess
The little prize is for her Sunday dress.
Ah! how unconscious that her modest air
Excels the graces of the town-bred fair.
No vain desires her humble peace molest,
Or check the transports of her gentle breast.
Nature's pure laws alone her feelings move,
Her thought is virtue, and her smile is love.
Beauties more gay may boast their art to please,
Her simple treasure is the sweet *Heart's-ease*.

* *Viola Tricolor*.—Anthers united, one pistil. The stems are diffuse, procumbent, and three-leaved; the leaves oblong, and cut at the edges; in its natural state it is found almost colourless, or of a pale purple, but cultivation has rendered it, one of the richest beauties of the garden.

It has various appellations, as Wild Pansy, Heart's-ease, Three Faces under a Hood, and Love in Idleness; which last Shake-

speare has honoured by his poetical allusion to its variation in colour.

• Yet mark'd I where the bolt of Cupid fell.

It fell upon a little western flower,

Before milk-white, now purple with Love's wound,

And maidens call it *Love in Idleness*.

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

CLASS XX.

O R C H I S.

GYNANDRIA, DIANDRIA.

HER insect tribe fair Orchis veils from sight,
 Till sober Autumn sheds her soften'd light:
 Then, with rich dyes, the *butterfly* displays^u
 Her wings transparent to the solar rays.
 The *artful spider* floats along the air;^x
 Weaves her fine web, and spreads her subtle snare:
 The *active bee* frolics from flow'r to flow'r,^y
 To sip the nectar for her honied store;
 While the *poor fly*, till her short race is run,^z
 Thieves her scant food, and wantons in the sun.
 Fleet as the wind *two lovely* infants chase
 The painted beauty of the insect race.
 But when their grasp arrests its giddy flight,
 Its glitt'ring plumage droops before their sight.

So the ambitious honours man pursues,
 His dreams of rapture, and Hope's brightest views,
 Appear like gilded butterflies that fade
 When sober Reason throws her sombre shade.

^t *Orchis*.—Stamens on the pistil. The plants of this genus are distinguished by a single stalk, with a vague sheath and no impalement; the flower has five petals, the two innermost of which usually join to form an arch or helmet over the flower; the lower lip of the corolla forms the nectary, taking the place of the pistil and a sixth petal; the stile adheres to the inner edge of the nectary, and with its stigma is scarcely discernible; the stamens are very short, and the anthers which terminate them have no covering, each is lodged in a cell opening downwards and adhering to the inner margin of the nectary; the germ increases to a capsule of three valves, containing many seeds like saw-dust, growing to a narrow receptacle on each valve. There are fifty species of this genus, eleven of which grow wild in this country in pastures and dry grounds; among these, and the genus *Ophrys*, several have the appearance of insects, &c.

^u *Orchis Bifolia*, or Butterfly Orchis.

^x *Ophrys Aranifera*, or Spider Orchis.

^y *Ophrys Apifera*, or Bee Orchis.

^z *Ophrys Musciflora*, or Fly Orchis.

CLASS XX.

CYPRIPIED IUM.

Lady's Slipper.^a

GYNANDRIA, DIANDRIA.

WITH graceful ease young Cypripedia glides
 Her silver slipper 'long the meadow's sides,
 Skims o'er the bending grass and quiv'ring dew,
 Which shine resplendent as the rainbow hues;
 Confines, with golden zone, her purple vest,
 And folds *two nurslings* to her downy breast.
 Though haughty Sol should dart his fiercest ray,
 Or sable clouds obscure the light of day;
 Not her own fate awakes the pearly tear,
 The sad inquietude, or anxious fear;
 No, through her soul instinctive Nature steals,
 The mother only for her offspring feels.

When Royal Marg'ret, with her smiling babe,^b
 Fled from the court and sought the forest's shade;

Left England's King a captive in the Tow'r,
 Her bleeding country in a traitor's pow'r;
 And to cold dews expos'd her beauteous form
 To save her infant from the threat'ning storm.
 Ah! what amid the dreary gloom of night
 Cheer'd the sad wand'rer in her daring flight?
 What through the dreadful horrors of the scene
 Sooth'd the fine spirit of the exil'd queen?
 That pure delight which gentle bosoms prove,
 The tender transports of maternal love.

^a *Cypripedium*.—Stamens on the pistil. The flowers of this genus have a large, hollow, inflated nectary, resembling the shape of a slipper; there are three species, of which only one is a native of Great Britain, *Cypripedium Calceolus*; the stem of this plant rises about a foot high, and is leafy; the leaves are ovate and lance-shaped; the corolla consists of four petals, which are purple; the nectary is yellow spotted within, and marked longitudinally with ridges and furrows.

^b Margaret of Anjou, overwhelmed by her fatal defeat at the battle of Hexham, and finding the interests of the House of Lancaster entirely ruined, and her husband a prisoner in the Tower, fled with her infant son to a forest, where she remained for some time concealed; and, after undergoing many hardships, was conducted to the sea-side, where she found a ship which conveyed her to Flanders.

CLASS XX.

PASSIFLORA.

Passion Flower.^c

GYNANDRIA, PENTANDRIA.

By Faith sublimed sweet Passiflora steers
 Her dreary journey through this vale of tears;
 The hopes of heav'n alone her thoughts employ,
 Christ is her glory, and the cross her joy.
 To her fair breast *five lovely infants* cling,
 And draw their nurture from Religion's spring.
 So the Almighty in the desert fed
 The sage Elisha with his hallow'd bread.
Three pious virgins form her holy train,
 Join in her pray'rs, and weep the Lamb that's slain.
 With solemn step they tread the cloister's gloom,
 Seek its deep shade, and commune with the tomb.
 In hollow tones each sepulchre replies,
 'We sleep in peace secure with God to rise.'

With hymns of praise the vaulted roofs resound.

To save our souls his spotless life resign'd.

And veil'd the guilty land in shades of night.

Earth op'd her jaws and drank his precious blood.

The dead were rous'd and burst their silent

Death vanquish'd, fled and sought his fell abode;

While Mercy, rising from the throne of grace,

Oh! may that cross on which my Saviour died

Lord, on my sins, oh! let forgiveness beam,

Receive the soul thy mercy did redeem.

c *Passiflora*.—Five stamens on the pistils, three pistils. The plants of this genus are distinguished by a five-leaved calyx, a corolla of five petals, a radiate crown for a nectary, and a fleshy berry. There are near thirty different species, all of them natives of New Spain, the Brazils, or West India isles; but only one is sufficiently hardy to flourish in the open ground in this country, viz. *Passiflora Cærulea*, or Blue Passion-flower with long slender shrubby stalks, and which may be trained against a house to the height of thirty or forty feet; its shoots grow to fifteen or sixteen feet long; the leaves are palmate, and composed of five smooth, entire, obtuse lobes, the flower comes out at the same joint with the leaf, on a peduncle near three inches long; within the corolla is the nectarium, composed of a multitude of thread-like fibres, of a blue and purple colour, disposed in circular rays round the central column, which is crowned with a roundish germen, from the base of which five awl-shaped stamens spread out horizontally, terminated by yellow bending anthers; from the side of the germ arise three slender purplish styles, ending in obtuse stigmas. The germ becomes a large, oval, yellowish fruit, inclosing a sweetish but disagreeable pulp, in which the oblong seeds are contained. The flowers open about eleven or twelve o'clock, and only continue expanded one day; but there is a constant and numerous succession from July till October. This plant is held in great veneration in some catholic countries, where the religious make the leaves, tendrils, and different parts of the flower represent the instruments of our blessed Saviour's passion. This genus has been referred by some botanists to the class Pentandria Trigynia.

CLASS XXI.

B U X U S.

Box-tree.^d*MONOECIA, TETRANDRIA.*

FLORA's gay parterre fears no rude alarms,
 While careful Buxa guards their varied charms,
 And mildly warns the truant foot to tread
 Beyond her bounds, nor spoil her fav'rite bed.
 This arduous task *four gentle brothers* share,
 And sigh at humble distance for the fair.
 Though 'mid the summer's prime she's only seen
 Clad in a simple robe of russet green:
 When wintry skies their dreary influence shed,
 She bears Spring's verdure on her youthful head.
 So with eternal charms the lovely maid
 Blooms by the magic of Instruction's aid:
 Charms that each heart with gentle pow'r engage,
 And give Youth's beauty to the frost of age;

Beam in the soften'd lustre of her eye,
 Speak in each look, and breathe in ev'ry sigh.
 Though fair the form to which fond love inclines,
 'Tis in the mind his first attraction shines,
 Where modest Science and Affection blend
 Each grace that wins, each tie that binds the friend.

^d *Buxus*.—Stamens and pistils in separate flowers, but on the same plant. The calyx of the staminiferous flowers consists of three leaves, the corolla of two petals, and the rudiment of an imperfect germ. The pistilliferous flowers have a four leaved calyx, three petals to the corolla, three styles, and a three-celled capsule, terminated by three beaks, and having two seeds in each cell; the flowers of both spring in bunches from the axils of the leaves or branches. *Buxus Suffruticosa*, or Dutch Box, selected for an example, is commonly used for bordering of flower-beds.

Box-wood is extremely hard and smooth, and not apt to warp; combs, mathematical instruments, knife-handles, and button-moulds, are made of it. In the south of Europe it is cultivated in gardens and kept in flower-pots with as much care as we preserve myrtle.

CLASS XXI.

Q U E R C U S.

Oak.^c*MONOECIA, POLYANDRIA.*

FROM those tall woods that tow'ring touch the sky,
 Where England's safety and her riches lie,
 The venerable Quercus view'd afar
 The dreadful ravages of distant war.
 Time on his limbs her hoary vest had spread,
 And Age had silver'd o'er his sacred head.
 No more his *youthful sons* in frolic play,
 With their *gay sisters* pass the happy day:
 For Glory's field the noble swains prepar'd,
 Felt for their country, and its dangers shar'd.
 To their drear homes the pensive maids retir'd,
 And mourn'd the ardour that their souls admir'd.
 Distress'd Britannia, weeping at his side,
 With frantic agony the havoc ey'd.

Round his ag'd neck her snowy arm she threw,
 And sighs succeeded to each breath she drew;
 To her warm lips his furrow'd cheek she prest,
 And spoke the throbbing anguish of her breast:
 Oh! my dear father, by thy forest's space,
 By all the honours of thy glorious race,
 If in thy love Britannia claims a share,
 Oh, in this awful moment hear her pray'r!
 Behold Bellona mounts her blood-stain'd car,
 And flames the burning torch of cruel war.
 Humbled by guilt, we own, the scourge is just;
 Yet in God's mercy, and *in thee*, we trust:
In that great God who, when Rebellion tore
 And delug'd England in her sov'reign's gore,
 Vouchsaf'd with Peace to bless the bleeding land,
 And heal'd her wounds with Pity's gentle hand.
In thee, when the poor martyr'd Charles' son^f
 Was driv'n an exile from his father's throne,
 When a sad wand'rer through his native land,
 Pursu'd by numbers of th' Usurper's band,

Thou o'er the Prince thy shelt'ring foliage threw,
 And screen'd the victim from his murd'rer's view.
In thee, who made preceding ages know
 The walls of England brav'd each hostile foe,
 Oh! let our navy still triumphant reign,
 And rule the mighty monarch of the main;
 From Heav'n and thee alone success can spring,
 Then save thy Country, as thou sav'dst thy King.'

* *Quercus*.—Stamens and pistils in separate flowers, but on the same plant. The staminiferous flowers of this genus hang on a loose ament or catkin; the calyx is mostly divided into five parts, and the stamens are from five to ten in number. The pistilliferous ones are seated in a bud, the calyx is one-leafed and entire, the styles are from two to five. The fruit, or acorn, is an oval nut covered with a tough shell, and immersed at bottom into the calyx or cup; neither of these flowers have any corolla. There is one species growing in great abundance in this country in woods, forests, and hedge-rows, viz. *Quercus Robur*, or common English Oak, selected for an example, is from sixty to seventy or an hundred feet high, and is remarkable for its slowness of growth, bulk, and longevity. The leaves are oblong, broadest towards the top, and the edges acutely sinuated. There is a variety of which the leaves are finely striped with white.

The *Quercus Suber*, or Cork Tree, is of this genus, the bark of which furnishes that useful material cork. This tree grows in great plenty in Spain and Portugal.

Quercus Coccifera—Scarlet, or Kermes Oak, produces those small glandular excrescences called Kermes, or Scarlet Grain, used

by the dyers. These glands are the effects of certain insects depositing their eggs betwixt the bark of the branches and leaves, causing an extravasation of the sap, and forming that excrescence or substance, which being dried is the Kermes, or Scarlet Pastel. There are a variety of other species found in North America and the different parts of Europe.

The Oak is of the greatest importance to Great Britain; for, besides the purpose to which the timber is applied in navigation and architecture, the bark is used in tanning of leather, and by the highlanders to dye their yarn of a brown, or mixed with copperas, of a black colour; the saw-dust is principally used in dying fustian; the acorns are an excellent food to fatten swine, and the leaves make hot-beds.

^f Charles II. after his defeat at Worcester by Cromwell, escaped with imminent danger from falling into the hands of the usurper. To conceal himself he was obliged to climb a spreading oak, among the thick branches of which he passed a whole day, and saw the soldiers of the enemy pass underneath in pursuit of him.

CLASS XXI.

P I N U S.

Pine-tree.^s*MONOECIA, MONADELPHIA.*

ON Sweden's cliffs, defying Winter's storm,
 The hardy Pina rears her stately form;
 Though the loud thunder rolls around her head,
 And jarring tempests shake her rocky bed,
 Fearless of ills she blooms with endless charms,
 And hurls her *lovers* from her daring arms.

There in rude strains the peasant still adores
 The guardian Genius of his native shores,^h
 Whose soul, inspir'd in Anarchy's dread hour,
 Stemm'd the wild torrent of despotic pow'r,
 Tore the weak sceptre from a tyrant's hand,
 And shone the saviour of his sinking land.
 From dreary mines, in deep Oblivion's night,
 The northern Hero rose with glorious light;

And told a wond'ring world he came to save;
 For Freedom's cause he'd labour'd as a slave.
 The happy nation hail'd him as their lord,
 And mad Rebellion sheath'd her bloody sword;
 While on the pillar of immortal Fame
 Recording History engrav'd his name.
 'Oh! thou whom latest ages shall adore,
 Live there,' she cries, 'till time shall be no more.'

^ε *Pinus*.—Stamens and pistils in separate flowers, but on the same plant. The characters of this genus are staminiferous flowers disposed in racemes, having each a four-leaved calyx, no corolla, and abundance of stamens terminated by naked anthers; the pistiliferous flowers on a cone, each scale or calyx having two flowers without any corolla, one pistil, and a nut furnished with a membranous wing. This genus may be divided into the pines, having two or more leaves from the same sheathing base, and the firs having the leaves quite distinct at the base. The genus *Pinus* comprehends some of the most useful and ornamental trees that are known.

^h Gustavus Vasa, a Swedish nobleman, who by his address and valour delivered his country from the tyranny and usurpation of Christian, and laid the foundation of its future greatness. To effect this glorious enterprize, he underwent hardships of fatigue hardly to be supported by human nature. Though deprived of all his friends and relations by the cruel massacre of the senate, his courage never forsook him, and he cherished, with the ardour of a great mind, the enthusiastic hope of delivering his country. When he was deserted

by the peasant in whom he placed implicit confidence, and robbed of all the money he had provided for his subsistence, he entered among the miners and wrought as a slave. In short, after surmounting a thousand obstacles, he conquered his tyrannical oppressor, gave independence to Sweden, and was elected king by the universal consent of the nation.

CLASS XXII.

S A L I X.

Willow.ⁱ

DIOECIA, DIANDRIA.

IN sable vestments see the drooping maid
 With trembling footsteps seek thy weeping shade;
 O'er the lov'd corse of him her soul held dear
 Pour the loud plaint and shed the bitter tear.
 At the sad scene thy pity'ng bosom heaves,
 And soft sighs murmur through thy *silver* leaves;
 Thy polish'd form bends o'er the cherish'd urn,
 And gentle sympathies her anguish mourn.
Two tender youths afar thy sorrows eye,
 Feel all thy pangs, and share the heavy sigh.

ⁱ *Salix*.—Stamens and pistils distinct upon different plants. Both the stamiferous and pistilliferous flowers of this genus are produced in catkins; they have no corolla, and their calyx is nothing but the scales of the ament. The pistilliferous flowers have an ovate germ gradually lessening to a pair of styles, with two erect

bifid stigmas; this germ becomes a one celled two-valved capsule, containing many small seeds, crowned with a rough simple down. *Salix Babylonica*, a Weeping Willow, selected for an example, has long, slender, pendulous branches; the leaves are long, narrow, serrated, and lance-shaped. This curious Willow is a native of the East, and is cultivated in our plantations for ornament, and affords an agreeable variety, if planted singly by the verge of any piece of water, or in spacious openings of grass-ground. The Willow has been frequently the theme of poetical description both in ancient and modern times.

CLASS XXII.

T A X U S.

Yew-tree.^k*DIOECIA, MONADELPHIA.*

IN all the agony of bleeding grief,
 The frantic anguish that denies relief,
 In sable weeds, sad emblem of her pangs,
 O'er the cold urn the mournful Taxa hangs;
 Entomb'd amid the church-yard's gloomy space,
 The wretched mother weeps *her infant race*.
 To heav'n's vast height she lifts her streaming eye,
 God hears her pray'r, and soothes her painful cry.
 O'er her pierc'd soul Religion pours her balm;
 Serenely smiles, and waves her sacred palm:
 'Daughter of woe,' she cries, 'raise thy bow'd head,
 Nor mourn, with hopeless tears, the sleeping dead;
 Let Faith sublime illuminate the gloom,
 And lead thy views beyond the silent tomb.

For He who laid Redemption's glorious plan,
 And bled on Calvary for fallen man;
 Who op'd the gates of everlasting rest,
 And kindled hope within the troubled breast;
 Who taught proud grief to bend to heav'n's decree,
 Shall set, with Mercy's hand, the suff'rer free.
 So when the trump shall sound, the dead shall rise,
 And sainted spirits mount their native skies,
 The Son of God shall crown thy *cherub boys*
 With life immortal and eternal joys.

When the rude natives of this polish'd land
 Form'd the strong phalanx of their valiant band,
 With dext'rous hand the bended bow they drew,¹
 And shap'd their arrows from the dusky Yew.
 Long the brave warriors fought with Cæsar's host,
 And stood the bulwark of their native coast;
 Till by the Romans' burnish'd steel assail'd,
 The pow'r of numbers o'er their force prevail'd:
 Then Cæsar's brow assum'd the victor's smile,
 And the proud Eagle tower'd on Britain's isle.

^k *Taxus*.—Stamens and pistils distinct on different plants. The calyx of the stamiferous flowers of this genus consists of a bud-like four-leaved perianth; there is no corolla; the stamens are numerous, and the anthers peltate and eight-cleft; the calyx of the pistilliferous flowers resembles that of the stamiferous ones, these have neither corolla nor style, but a germ becoming a kind of berry, or rather a succulent receptacle with one seed; the flowers all come out from the axils of the leaves, which are linear, end in a sharp point, and are ranged in a double row along the stem; the berry is red, and of a sweet mawkish taste, but free from the poisonous quality the leaves possess. The Yew being almost peculiar to church-yards, has given rise to many conjectures for its frequency there; the following is the only one which receives any countenance from history.—It was anciently customary, as it is still in some catholic countries, to carry palms on Palm Sunday, in commemoration of our Saviour's triumphant entrance into Jerusalem on that day. The Yew was substituted on such occasions for the palm, and planted in church-yards for that purpose.

^l The bows used in England before the invention of gunpowder were frequently made of Yew.

CLASS XXII.

JUNIPERUS.

Cedar-tree.^m*DIOECIA, MONADELPHIA.*

FROM the vast forests of a distant clime,
 In growth gigantic, and in height sublime,
 The lofty Cedar yields to Culture's hand,
 And decks the gardens of our blooming land;
 Spreads wide her boughs, and from her hardy

roots

Rears a tall stem, and throws her branching
 shoots:

Yet oft to Mem'ry and Affection dear,
 Their native country claims their sister's tear,
 Now from domestic love and comfort torn,
 Those heartfelt joys these *three* lov'd sisters mourn;
 While from the distant trees their *brothers'* sighs
 Responsive echo to their plaintive cries.

These, Chiswick, 'mid thy deep embow'ring
glade,ⁿ

With spreading foliage form an ample shade.
Here Pope, with friendship blest and soul refin'd,^o
Those first and choicest blessings of mankind,
Caught inspiration from this fair retreat,
And pour'd his melting verse in strains more
sweet.

And still the Muse here counts her happiest hours,
For Chiswick's mistress owns her tuneful pow'rs:
Her modest genius seeks no common praise,
'Tis her lov'd children, that inspire her lays;
Those tender lays that speak the Poet's art,^p
But best of all display a mother's heart.

^m *Juniperus*.—Stamens and pistils distinct, but on different plants. The staminiferous flowers in this genus are borne on an ament, the scales of which form the calyx of each flower, having no corolla, but only three stamens: the pistilliferous flowers have a small, permanent, three parted calyx, growing to the germ which is below the flower; they have a corolla of three petals, three styles, and a three-seeded fleshy berry. Several species are natives of America, and others of the southern parts of Europe. The spirit impregnated with the essential oil of the berries of *Juniperus Com-*

munis, is universally known by the name of Gin, or Juniper Water. Gum Sandarach, more commonly called Pounce, is produced from this tree.

▪ Chiswick, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire.

° Pope frequently passed several months here with his friend and patron Lord Burlington.

p St. Gothard, a poem the Duchess of Devonshire addressed to her children during her residence abroad.

CLASS XXIII.

M U S A.

Banana-tree.^q*POLYGAMIA, MONOECIA.*

BRIGHT glow'd the Sun; the Ocean, gay with
smiles,

Allur'd brave Cooke to reach the Sandwich Isles;
The ship sail'd swiftly, borne by eastern gales,
And the mild breezes kiss'd the spreading sails.

Queen of the forest, lovely Musa bow'd

Her loaded branches to the landing crowd;

Her juicy fruit allay'd their burning heat,

And her thick foliage form'd a cool retreat.

Ah! little deem'd they on this smiling land

Their gallant chief should fall by Treach'ry's hand,

By a *rude race* of savage Indians slain,

E'en where he bade fair Arts and Science reign.

At the fell deed pale Nature stood aghast,
 The thunder roll'd and echoed through the blast;
 Deep it resounded through old Ocean's caves,
 And wak'd the spirit of the mighty waves.
 She rose, and drooping o'er his sacred bier,
 His corse bedew'd with Sorrow's silent tear;
 Then roughly trac'd with trembling hand his
 name,

And rear'd a simple trophy to his fame.
 'Ah! what avails,' she cried, 'the polish'd bust!
 For ever hallow'd is the Hero's dust;
 Exalted Genius scorns the Sculptor's art,
 Her brighter virtues live in ev'ry heart.'

I hail ye shades of fair Banana's grove,
 Sacred to Genius and to hapless Love,
 Here the sad queen of Otaheite strays,
 And mourns the idol of her happier days;
 Around the widow'd fair her subjects press
 To soothe the anguish of her keen distress.

But can their strains her restless grief subdue,
 While sad remembrance to her love is true?
 While, by nice sympathy, each scene she views
 The bitter mem'ry of her loss renews?
 Ah no; in their rude strains her soul can find
 No charms like those which grace a polish'd
 mind.

A string of pearls that tenderness endears,
 The strong affection of her soul reveres;
 This sadly soothing object of her cares,
 This gift of love around her neck she wears.
 Each bead o'er which she sighs awakes in turn
 Some fleeting joy that never shall return,
 And o'er these shadows of departed bliss
 She drops a tear and prints a tender kiss.
 'Tis Nature's impulse unrefin'd by Art,
 'Tis the pure feelings of a noble heart.
 But hush! my Muse, where does thy fancy rove?
De Lille' alone can paint such artless love.

¶ *Musa*.—Various situations; stamens only, pistils only, or both stamens and pistils. This genus bears, on the same plant, stamiferous perfect flowers producing no seed, and pistilliferous perfect flowers producing seed. They both agree in a spatha or sheath for a calyx, and a corolla of two petals. The stamiferous flowers have six filaments, five of which are perfect, one style, and an inferior germ without any seed. The pistilliferous flowers have only one perfect filament, and an oblong three-angled berry. The most remarkable species are *Musa Paradisiaca*, or Plantain Tree, cultivated in all the islands of the West Indies, where the fruit serves the Indians for bread. It grows about fifteen or twenty feet high, and is near a yard in circumference; the leaves are often eight feet long and two or three broad. When the plant is grown to its full height, the spikes of flowers, which are often four feet long, appear in the centre; the flowers come out in bunches, and each bunch is covered with a purple spathe or sheath, which drops off when the flowers open. The fruit is about a foot long, and near two inches in diameter; it is at first green, but when ripe of a pale yellow colour; the skin is tough, and contains a pulp of a luscious sweet flavour. The spikes of fruit often weigh forty pounds and upwards. And *Musa Sapientium*, or Banana Tree; the leaves of which are two yards long and a foot broad; the fruit is four or five inches long, of the size and shape of a cucumber. The fruit is shorter and rounder than the Plantain, with a softer pulp of a more luscious taste. These trees grow naturally on the coast of Guinea, and are found in great abundance in the Sandwich Isles.

The inhabitants of hot climates reckon these two fruits as among the greatest blessings bestowed by Providence. Three dozen Plantains will support a man for a week much better than our bread.

¶ Owhyhee, one of the Sandwich isles where Captain Cooke was killed by the natives in the year 1779.

• Oberea, who regretted the departure of Sir Joseph Banks from the island.

* This association of ideas, arising from a view of inanimate objects with which the mind is familiarized, is beautifully expressed by Abbé De Lille, in his Poem of the Gardens, vide Chant. II. where he describes the sensations of Potaveri, a native of Otaheite (who had been brought to France by Mr. Bougainville), at the sight of a Banana tree, under whose shade he had so often reposed, and whose spreading branches awakened all the pleasing recollections of his native country.

CLASS XXIII.

A C E R.

Maple.^u*POLYGAMIA, MONOECIA.*

YE savage wilds, and far extending woods,
 That Winter fetters with her ice-bound floods,
 I hail your frozen climes and trackless shores
 Where bounteous Acer yields her sugar'd stores.
 E'en Liberty herself these sweets may sip,
 They'll leave no stain upon her ruby lip.
 Here torn from all he lov'd, no barter'd slave
 Pines for his home, and seeks a wat'ry grave.
 Man, the free heir of all the smiling earth,
 Here wakes to pleasure when he wakes to birth.
 How varied are the scenes where Freedom
 reigns,
 To paint their charms exceeds the Poet's strains.

There, light as air, a group of dusky maids
 Move with quick step beneath the Plantain shades.
 In yon rude hut, with simple reeds entwin'd,
 Breathing May's sweets, a *damsel* lies reclin'd;
 Around her mossy couch her suitors keep
 A faithful watch, and guard her rosy sleep;
 There a rude tribe the God of war invoke,
 Strength in their arm, destruction in their stroke;
 Each in his *brother's* noble cause unites,
 And swears to die or keep his native rights.
 Brave chiefs, assert the laws of human kind,
 Live free, and spurn all shackles of the mind;
 Let honest labour have her well-earn'd store,
 And human gains be pure from human gore.

Here pious Calonne leads his exil'd band,*
 And prints with holy steps the rising land.
 Amid the forests of the isle he rears
 The cross of Christ bedew'd with sacred tears,
 And by the gentle accents of his tongue
 Moves the rude feelings of this list'ning throng.

How must the converts to his faith increase,
 Whose lips breathe mercy, and whose pray'r is
 peace!

So arm'd with gentle and persuasive laws
 His Brother rose in Gallia's hapless cause;
 Employ'd his pow'rs of eloquence and skill
 To win submission to his monarch's will;
 His counsels to direct on Wisdom's plan,
 And curb the spirit of rebellious man:
 Till at the throne her shafts mad Discord hurl'd,
 And loos'd Hell's demons to o'errun the world.
 Then the proud Sceptic own'd the hand of fate,
 Since Calonne's wisdom could not save the state.

^u *Acer*.—Various situations, stamens only, pistils only, or both stamens and pistils. The flowers of this genus are produced in bunches, the lower ones complete, and those towards the end stamiferous; they both agree in a quinquefid calyx and a corolla of five petals; the complete flowers have besides a pistil, and two or three capsules joined at the base, flat, and each terminated with a large membranaceous wing containing one seed. Several species are cultivated in our plantations for the beauty of their appearance, as *Acer Pseudoplatanus*, Great Maple or Sycamore; which by tapping yields a liquor not unlike that of the Birch Tree, from which the Highlanders make an agreeable wine; and which liquor, if in-

spissated, affords a fine white sugar. *Acer Rubrum*, or Virginian Scarlet flowering Maple, cultivated for the sake of its fine scarlet flowers, which come out early in spring. *Acer Saccharinum*, or Sugar Maple, grows naturally in Canada and the northern parts of America; on being tapped it produces a sap, which the Canadians convert into sugar for their own use and for trade. Many other sorts are also cultivated here for variety and ornament.

* Abbe de Calonne, who, with several emigrant priests, had the permission of government to establish a colony in Prince Edward Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

CLASS XXIII.

M I M O S A.

Sensitive Plant.^y*POLYGAMIA, MONOECIA.*

As some young maid, to modest feeling true,
 Shrinks from the world, and veils her charms from
 view,

At each slight touch her timid form receives,
 The fair Mimosa folds her silken leaves;
 Her trembling nerves Sensation's law obey,
 And feel th' alternate change of night and day;
 For when her mantle dusky Ev'ning throws,
 She droops her head, and sinks to soft repose;
 Nor till the morn dispels the shades of night,
 Rears her meek brow, and wakes to life and light.
Five little Sylphs around the damsel wait,
 And guide the varying movements of her state;

While *five* afar, the gentle maid obey,
 From the wind shade her, or the scorching ray.
 This tender plant to native feeling dear,
 Sweet Sensibility delights to rear:
 O'er each young bud and op'ning shoot she bends,
 And to her guardian Sylphs her charge commends.

‘Oh ye, whose pow’rs with gentle hand control
 Each rising tumult of my erring soul;
 Who rule each nerve whence Pain and Pleasure
 flow,
 My bliss exalt, or aggravate my woe.
 When the rude winds or gath’ring storms arise,
 Quit, on obedient wing, your parent skies;
 And as ye soothe the passions of my breast,
 Hush the rude storm, and lull the winds to rest.’

Blest with each virtue Nature could impart,
 A soul exalted and a feeling heart;
 Alike possessing mind and person fair,
 A father’s hope, a mother’s darling care;

So, my lov'd Pupil, may thy op'ning mind,
 For Virtue's brightest deeds by Heav'n design'd,
 In Nature's early, and Youth's tender hour,
 Shrink from the blast of Folly's dang'rous pow'r;
 And as thy step with modest grace retires
 To scenes more suited to thy pure desires,
 Maternal Love with rapture may behold
 The ripen'd blossoms of her cares unfold;
 And as she views thy mind, from day to day,
 Some artless grace, some winning charm display,
 View in those charms, which all her wishes crown,
 The true, but fainter, image of her own.

y Mimosa.—Various situations, stamens only, pistils only, or both stamens and pistils. Linnæus reckons there are near ninety species of this curious genus, all of them natives of warm climates. They are named *Mimosa*, which signifies *mimic*, from the singular sensibility of the leaves of some of the species, which, by their motion, mimic or imitate as it were the motion of animals. For by the slightest touch the leaves contract and close themselves; and during wind and rain, at night, and when exposed to much cold in the day, the leaves meet and close in the same manner as when touched. The most common species in the West Indies and in our own stoves, is the *Mimosa Pudica*, or Humble Plant, selected for an example. It has a prickly stem branching two or three feet,

round, armed with hairy spines; the leaves are pinnated and digitated, and each leaf has five or more long leaflets, attached by their base to a long foot-stalk, and spreading upwards like the fingers of a hand; the flowers come out from the axils in short peduncles and small globular heads; the corolla is yellow, and succeeded by short, flat, pointed pods, with two or three compressed seeds in each.

^a Lady Caroline Ponsonby.

CLASS XXIV.

A G A R I C U S.

Mushroom.^a*CRYPTOGAMIA, FUNGI.*

INWROUGHT with varied hues from Fancy's loom,
 The Fairies rear their temporary dome;
 Beneath the fretted roof, in *secret* state,
 The mimic tribe on Agarica wait:
 With nimble foot they skim the dewy lawn,
 To catch in Primrose bells the tears of dawn;
 For ere meek Eve succeeds to cheerful day
 Their sculptur'd temple moulders to decay.
 Thus swiftly pass the hours of silent Time,
 And Death's keen scythe mows Beauty in its
 prime.

^a *Fungi*.—Flowers very small, invisible, or not yet discovered.
 This tribe is composed of plants of very singular structure and ap-

pearance, having neither branches, leaves, nor any thing which can be called fructification, and scarcely any root. Agaricus is one of its most extensive genera, comprising upwards of two hundred and eighty species; these plants grow horizontally, and are furnished underneath with gills like fretwork.

CLASS XXIV.

F U C U S.

Sea-weed.^b*CRYPTOGAMIA, ALGÆ.*

CONCEAL'D 'mid crystal rocks and coral groves
 The blooming Fucus rears her smiling loves.
 Secure they rest beneath the ocean's bed,
 While the gay sun-beams play around their head.
 But when dark clouds obscure the azure skies,
 And heavy storms with dreadful fury rise;
 Torn from her soft embrace, on the rude world,
 By tempests toss'd, her tender babes are hurl'd.
 Then from their secret caves to Day's clear light,
 Blaze the Sea's treasures to th' astonish'd sight.

So bright, so pure, with modest lustre shines
 The pious mind that adverse life refines.
 When restless Grief, by Nature's wond'rous laws,
 Awakes its slumb'ring pow'rs to Virtue's cause,

Rouses each latent spark of holy fire,
 And bids the soul to better worlds aspire;
 Displays the ensign of the Church of God,
 And points the thorny paths its Saviour trod:
 Then low, with humble grace, her chastis'd son
 Bows to the Cross, and cries, 'Thy will be done.'

^b *Fucus*.—Flowers very small, invisible, or not yet discovered. These plants have two kinds of bladders, one of which is smooth, hollow, and interwoven with hairs; these are supposed to be the barren flowers; the other smooth, filled with a jelly, in which are immersed small perforated grains, each containing a seed. In the Western Islands, and on many of our northern shores, vast quantities of kelp, or potash, is made from a species of this plant, the *Fucus Vesiculosa*; and here it is often applied as manure for land, and serves for winter food for cattle that regularly come down to the shore at the recess of the tides to seek for it. Some species are eaten as a pot and salad herb, and others are used medicinally; and the species *Coccineus*, or *Rectinated Fucus*, on account of its elegant colours and fine divisions, is much admired by ladies who are fond of pictures, and mimic landscapes, composed of marine vegetables.

CLASS XXIV.

RHEN-DEER MOSS:°

LICHEN RANGIFERINUS, ALGÆ.

ON Lapland's breast by stormy tempests tost,
 'Mid Night's drear winter and eternal frost,
 Soon as the Rhen-deer Moss erects her head,
 The modest emblem of her snowy bed:
 Fleet as the wind the hardy Rhen-deer bounds
 Across the dreary waste and frozen grounds;
 Crops with vermilion lips the icy flow'r,
 Or sips, from crystal cups, the fleecy show'r.
 Then the lone trav'ller views, with trembling fear,
 His length'ning way, and whispers in his ear;
 Swift at the well-known voice the sledge he bears,
 And his pleas'd guest a smiling aspect wears.
 Then where the blue and curling smoke ascends,
 His earth-dug hut the frozen sire descends;
 With transport folds his offspring to his breast,
 And on their mother's bosom sinks to rest.

Ah! to whatever climes or courts we roam,
 The fond heart sickens for its native home;
 Still sighs with tender anguish as we rove,
 No bliss can equal sweet domestic love.

^c *Lichen*.—Flowers very small, invisible, or not yet discovered. This genus has about one hundred and thirty species, all found in Great Britain. The general character is a flattish shining receptacle to the flowers, supposed to be the stamiferous ones; and a farina, or meally substance, scattered over the leaves, supposed to be the pistilliferous ones. These plants are found abundantly on the earth covering rocks, stones, vegetables, and trees; many of them are used in dying, and afford a beautiful scarlet, orange, yellow, and brown; others, when pulverized, have been converted into hair-powder. *Lichen Islandicus*, or Iceland Lichen, is used medicinally at Vienna for coughs and consumptions. But the *Lichen Rangiferinus*, or Rhen-deer Moss, selected for an example, may be reckoned the most valuable, as it wholly sustains the Rhen-deer during winter, that useful and necessary animal to the existence and comfort of the Laplanders; besides, they boil it in broth themselves as a cordial and restorative, and use one sort for a soft and easy bed for their new-born infants. This plant is frequent in woods, heaths, and high mountainous situations; the stalk is hollow, and very much branched from bottom to top; the branches are divided and subdivided, and at last terminated by two, three, four, or five, very fine, short nodding horns; the whole plant is of a hoary white, or grey-green colour, with white meally particles, light, brittle, and hoary, when dry; soft and elastic when moist. The fructification is very minute, with reddish-brown tubercles, which grow on the very extremities of the finest branches; but these tubercles are very seldom found.

A P P E N D I X.

P A L M Æ.^d

IMPERIAL Palmæ, thou whose lofty form
Defies the shock of fierce Tornado's storm;
And from the wreck of elemental fires,
Bright Phœnix like, to future life aspires:
Whose vig'rous boughs luxuriant fruits unfold,
Though o'er thy head unnumber'd years have
roll'd.

Yet, like thy silken sisters of the field,
To Time's rude hand thy stately charms must
yield.

Returning Spring may bid their beauties bloom,
And rise again from Nature's general tomb.
Yet when compar'd to Heav'n's almighty plan,
Their life's a moment, and their course a span.

But Ye, for whom Instruction pens this page,
 Whose playful youth ne'er dreams of hoary age;
 Though fair and frail, like them, you fade away,
 Cropt in your prime, or ling'ring to decay;
 Though Spring in vain for you adorns the earth,
 And fate decrees you here no second birth;
 Yet when primeval chaos shall appear,
 Lift his dread wand, and strike this earthly sphere;
 When mountains vanish, trees their verdure shed,
 Proud fabrics fall, and Ocean bursts its bed:
 Ye, 'midst this universal wreck, shall rise,
 Preserv'd for purer worlds and brighter skies:
 Mount the blessed seats of Harmony and Love,
 Be crown'd with bliss, and reign with God above.

^d *Palmæ*.—Under this name Linnæus has arranged several large trees, which, although capable of a place in separate classes of his System, he chooses rather, on account of their singular structure, to place them apart in an Appendix. It may not, however, be improper to remark, that later Botanists have arranged them in the three last classes, to which, from their character, they properly belong. This order contains about twenty genera, whose flowers and fruit are produced on that particular receptacle, or seat, called a Spadix, and proceeding from a common calyx in form of

a sheath, termed by Linnæus a Spatha. The most remarkable of these are *Cocos*, the Cocoa Tree; and *Phœnix*, the Palm Tree, which flourishes with greater luxuriance after having been destroyed to the root by fire; they are remarkable for their prodigious height, and are distinguished by an unvaried, undivided perennial trunk, crowned at the top by an evergreen bunch of leaves, rich in abundance of fine large fruit.

THE END.

ERRATA.

- Page xvi, line 4, for even *in* glasses, read even *with* glasses.
 — 115, — 18, for too *poor* to ask relief, read too *proud* to ask relief.
 — 122, — 7, for *ibs*, read *bis*.
 — 127, — 1, for *parterre fears*, read *parterres fear*.

